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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Catalogue of

Citrus Trees

ROSES AND GRAPE VINES

This Catalogue cancels all previous issues.

F. E. BENHAM
Citrus Specialist
BENYENDA NURSERIES

BYRNESTOWN,

QUEENSLAND

(AUSTRALIA)

**Phone: 6R.
Byrnestown.**

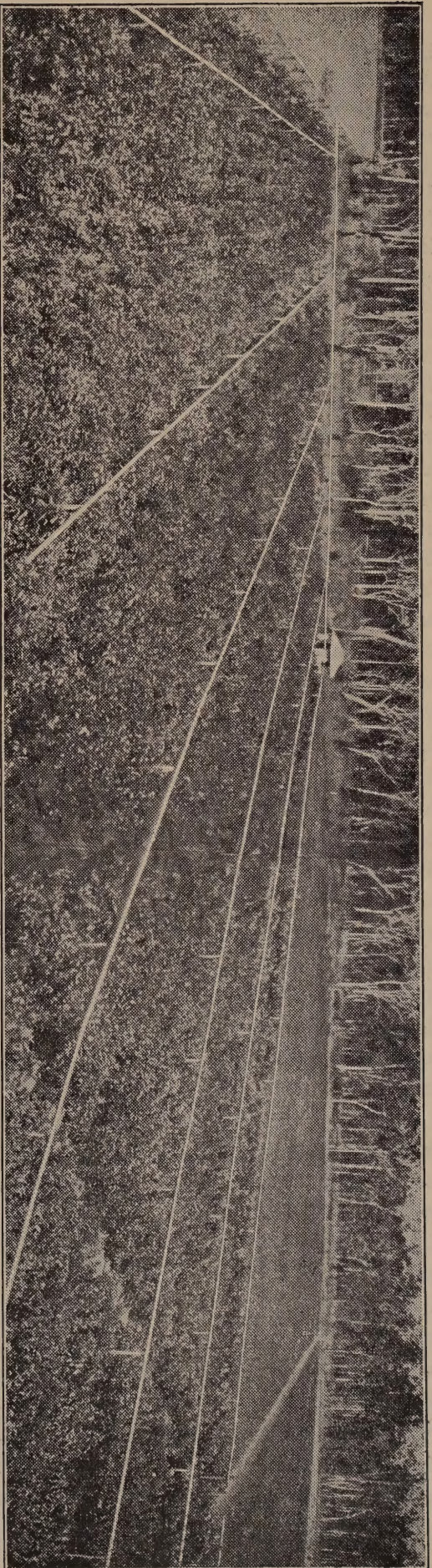
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HEAVY LINES —
INDICATE RAILWAY LINE

SITUATION OF NURSERY.

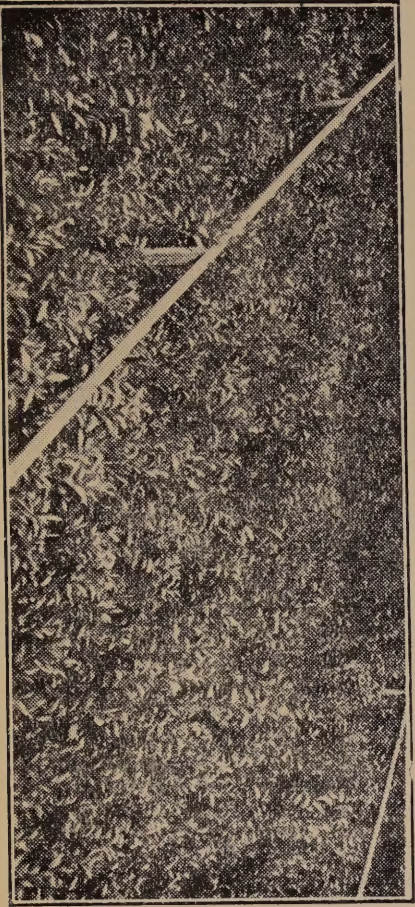
The Nursery is situated ten miles north-west from Byrnestown, on the bank of the Burnett River, and is served by a good road, including four miles of main road. Trees are delivered to station of despatch—Byrnestown—by motor.



Western Side of Nursery.

SHOWING CITRUS TREES READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Altogether there are 140,000 plants in the nursery, each one has approximately 6ins. of space; this actually represents over 13 miles of Plant rows.



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F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

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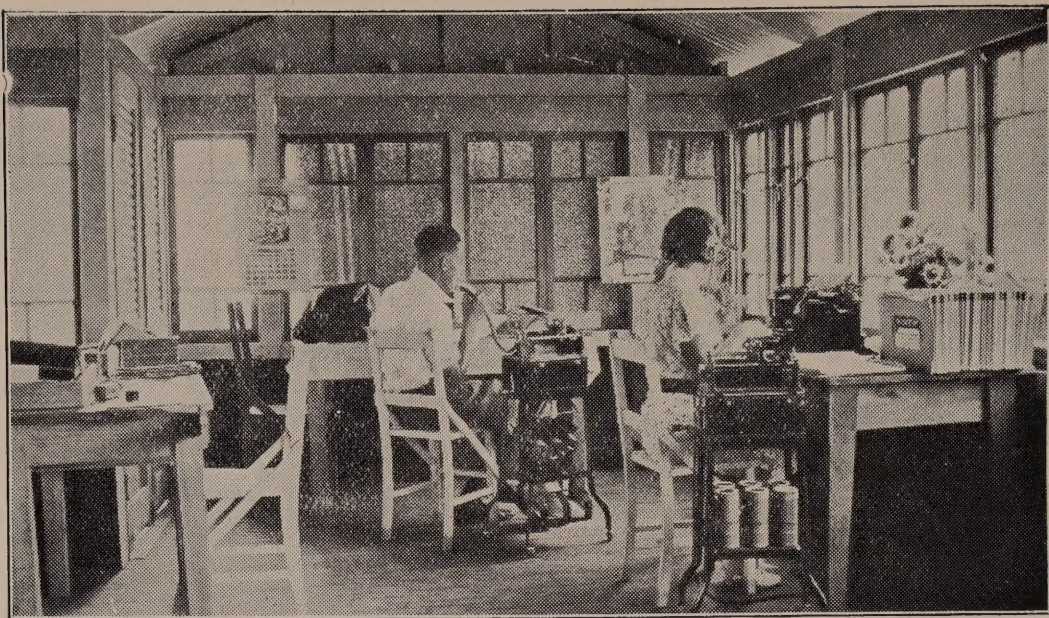
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Peep at some of Benyenda Beauty of
Glen Retreats.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.



Interior of office with some of the staff at work, operating Ediphone Machines, the latest in modern office equipment. (See Page 33).

FOREWORD

With advertising literature and propaganda at their present state of efficiency it is not difficult for anyone to say that they have something of outstanding value to sell.

We would like you to reflect that good, bad or indifferent, citrus trees that you may buy must be planted and attended for some considerable time before you know how good, bad or indifferent they are.

Along with this we would say that we have something to offer that is the result of what you may see. If you are able to visit the Nursery you will be shown over with courtesy and interest. Beside you may look over the citrus plantations of Benyenda which have achieved the considerable distinction of a separate quotation in the citrus fruit market reports. Their pack is the barometer of the market.

So that we offer you, along with all our literary assurances, something of value based on **cold hard facts and results.**

INTRODUCTION

It will not depreciate the "good Australian" idea to propound that we have a lot to learn in Australia about Citrus—both culture and marketing. A visit to the Roma Street and Turbot Street markets, without going any further afield, will cry this aloud. Comparisons may be odious but they are certainly educational and we may turn with regretful feelings to take a look at Californian productions—packing, grading, colouring—and wonder why we cannot do as well **or better** with the splendid land and growing conditions available to us. There is certainly no land in either hemisphere where citrus can be produced better than if as well as in Australia.

We do not contend for one moment that all land in this country is suitable for Citrus production although magnificent fruit has been and is being produced under conditions almost incredibly apart. The dry areas of inland Australia have produced fruit of a quality to be desired under irrigation from artesian waters and we have high grade fruit from the heavy rainfall humid areas of the rain forests—but it does not follow that we may just take up profitable citrus growing on any kind of land or soil. Selection and proper methods of cultivation and fertilization place an enormous area at our disposal.

Yet a large proportion of the citrus fruit produced is of inferior quality and poorly priced.

With deference we claim that down the years Benyenda has made a sustained effort to mend these conditions. Our problems have been and are various and numerous. While soil and even climatic conditions differ, we recognise the growing importance of larger quantities of extra good quality fruit for our markets. To go some way towards the achievement of this is our objective. While making every endeavour to persuade our patrons that citrus growing must be carried on purely on business principles, we support this contention by offering **none but the best.**

So we are glad to present our Catalogue for 1939. We have progressed some way on the road to where, as already stated, Benyenda pack has been quoted separately in the market reports and to where our patrons are spread wide over the land. We are glad to report the despatch of further consignments to Ceylon, one alone consisting of over 4,000 trees. Large consignments have also been distributed throughout the irrigation areas of Griffiths. The support of our Queensland customers has made this possible.

To maintain a standard of the highest nature we make an important point of BUD SELECTION. Budwood only from trees of proved productiveness and highest quality fruit is used at our nurseries. The results are manifest.

The system of staking young trees is also regarded by us as of outstanding importance. Each tree is tied to a stake and each is under keen observation from time to time during its progress to the despatch stage; the result is symmetrical and balanced trees. It will not be necessary to point out these advantages to the experienced or established grower—but to the intending planter we emphasise the advantage—the necessity—of putting in upright trees, well formed from the ground.

This season we offer 45,000 Citrus. Bookings are increasing as the Catalogue goes to press. **Now is the time to book your requirements.**

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

QUEENSLAND CITRUS — LARGE EXPORT CONSIGNMENT.

CONTRIBUTED.

Of paramount importance to fruit growers and consumers in general and to Citrus Nurserymen in particular is a consignment of some 5,000 citrus trees despatched during October to Ceylon by Benyenda Nurseries.

While the Federal Government has been fiddling with the New Zealand preventive measures against our citrus fruit and scrabbling with Trade Agreements and incidentally trying to induce the Canadians to take our citrus fruit in preference to the Californian fruit which grows practically beside them—these people, representing over again the private effort, have been finding and making their own market and have opened the door to a potential trade of almost limitless possibility.

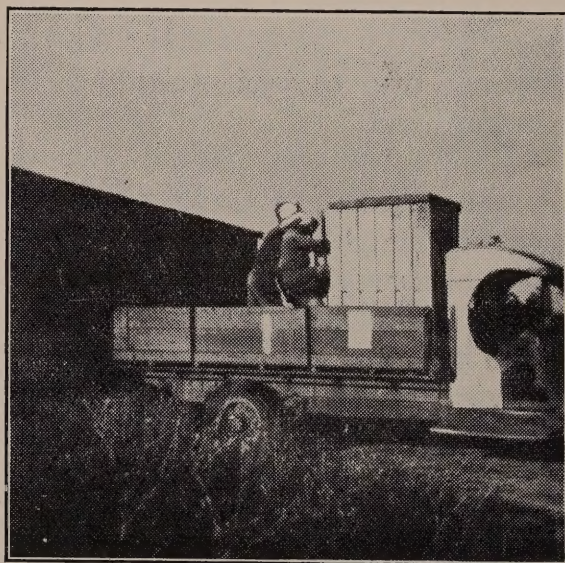
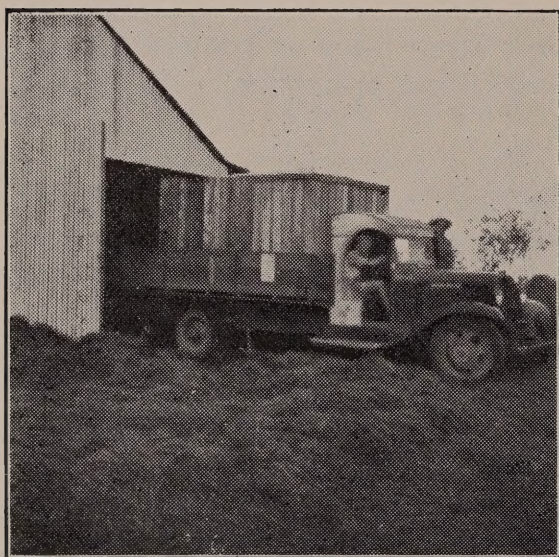
The consignment under notice of 3,000 Grapefruit and 1,200 mandarin trees (Glens and Emperors) went forward to The Horticultural Officer, PERADENIYA, Ceylon, through Ward Transport and was shipped per "Maloja" from Brisbane on October 5th, after being railed from Byrnestown. With this another large consignment went to a customer also in Ceylon who had enquired through a previous well-pleased customer and had ordered on the basis of **what he had seen.**

Nothing unusual at the Nurseries indicated that this marked any kind of an epoch. The staff simply absorbed the direction that a certain number of trees had to be lifted and packed and crated and in two days the consignment was dug, packed, crated, carted and loaded on trucks. There were no hitches; the staff is efficient.

For long distance shipping special packing methods are employed. Substantial crates carry approximately 400 young trees, the roots packed in specially prepared material and the bodies wrapped in dry grass and carefully tied to avoid friction.

Small wonder that a concern of this nature experiences a growing demand in all States for its product. Of their present stocks (45,000 trees) for 1939 season a large proportion is already earmarked and some 65,000 burly and healthy transplanted seedlings represent provision for the 1940 business. These latter have still to be worked and budded and represent an extensive and concentrated effort. All the stocks will be budded from well-known and established pedigree trees of Benyenda citrus groves; the budwood selection is under the supervision of officers of the Department of Agriculture and Stock.

The name "Benyenda" has become synonymous with efficiency. Benyenda fruit pack is quoted separately in Market reports and is almost invariably the top figure. A case of Benyenda fruit may not necessarily be the best on the market in its day—but in it will be found graded quality fruit **up to the promise and count of the label.** This means better value to the purchaser and better reputation for Queensland citrus which is a condition much to be desired.



Ready for export (see page 11).

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

ROMANCE OF THE NURSERY.

(From Our 1933 Catalogue).

Interwoven with the routine of plant and tree propagation is the science of breeding that copes with the vagaries of the elements, improves the types, creates fertility within the barren, and renders the useless plant a valuable servant of man. This is but one phase of nursery science, a phase that keeps busy an army of men in our official and business circles but which is forever making progress to overcome all natural difficulties, thus to make an aristocrat of the humblest of our plants and trees for the advantage of the world at large.

Apart from the scientific aspects of nursery work, it is peculiarly a hand-labour industry—Excepting the original machine-working of the soil there is not a single cultural operation that is not done by hand. As the very name implies, the nursery is the place where babies of innumerable types and with a wide variety of temperaments are brought into the world, cared for, taught good habits and generally made ready for the battle of life. Each plant or tree is petted or scolded according to its deserts, its wild and unruly inclinations (if needs be) turned toward a nobler purpose. The modern nurseryman is a specialist, as he must be if he is to achieve the results desired. There are several reasons for leaving the propagation of fruit trees (especially citrus) in the hands of skilled nurserymen. The main one is that the knack of successfully budding or grafting is gained only after considerable experience. While descriptions of the methods of budding and grafting can be given and may be known in a general way, few amateurs could go through the entire operation of placing and caring for the bud without making avoidable mistakes. Another thing is that few have available the right kind of material and budding tools to make a good job. In many cases makeshifts are used and disappointment results. In any case, the average grower does not possess the trained eye and unerring instinct which guides the specialist in the selection of the best buds from the most desirable types of trees. These qualifications are only gained through long experience, patient industry and meticulous attention to every detail.

The science of nursery work has been, and is being, so keenly applied that it is now possible to propagate and recreate in thousands trees that show a symmetrical form or have outstanding characteristics. The definite variety of the work undertaken by the modern nurseryman is simply amazing. He is forever testing new types, bringing out the virtues and eliminating the defects.

Of practical value, the propagation of food plants and trees is naturally of the greatest importance. In order to fully comprehend this it must be realised that the original plants or trees which provided the world's food and fruits, estimable as they were, were but wild things that battled their way in the tangle of rough scrub or jungle, intermingled with other growth, all competing for light from above and nourishment below. To measure the advance made from those days to the present, one has but to realise that it is only since the science of plant-breeding and nursery work has functioned—and that comparatively recently—that any substantial progress for the benefit of mankind has been made.

The strict methods evolved in progressive seed and bud selection for the propagation of our trees have resulted not only in improved quality but have definitely brought about a higher yield of uniform fruit from the various varieties. It would be interesting to learn how many of what we might class as the older varieties, are now grown commercially. Nursery work for our orchard welfare demands that we must equal the world's best and there can be no relaxation in the efforts that are being made to maintain this standard.

HIGH-CLASS NURSERY CITRUS TREES.

(Clipping from our 1933 Catalogue)

For the past twenty odd years Bud Selection in citrus propagation has been a speciality with us. During all that period we have had citrus trees of our own propagation for each planting, worked with buds selected from proved prolific bearers of quality fruit and which are absolutely true to type of the earlier plantings. This method of bud selection has been combined with a correct system of growing strong, healthy, pest-free stock with a vigorous root system. Our objective has been attained in this direction, and consequently we are in a position to offer for sale NURSERY CITRUS TREES possessing good, sound characteristics and capable of producing fruit of superior quality and true to type.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

PROSPECTS OF CITRUS FRUIT GROWING

BETTER AND BRIGHTER

Citrus fruit culture has many attractive features. From the commercial standpoint there is a ready and rapidly expanding market at good prices for really choice fruit.

From the health viewpoint the virtues of oranges, grapefruit and other citrus are being advocated the world over by nutrition experts and medical men.

During recent years a great deal of attention has been paid, not in any particular locality but throughout the State, to increased cultivation of citrus fruit, especially Marsh's Seedless grape fruit.

To those unacquainted with the previous conditions of fruit culture in Queensland, this new planting spirit may appear as a sort of speculative mania. It has been suggested that a market does not exist for the increased quantity. Some growers have raised the old cry of overproduction. The fact remains, however, that almost throughout the season there is insufficient **first class quality** fruit available to cope with the demand.

Large quantities of Citrus fruits, including lemons and grape fruit—all of which can be produced to perfection in our own States—are imported from overseas.

These are a few of the facts that should be clearly understood by all interested in the industry. Fear of overproduction is entertained in most branches of industry. Any prospective planter believing that good quality citrus fruit will soon become so plentiful that reasonable profits of the industry will be affected should take the foregoing outline of the position into consideration. The prospects of the industry are better and brighter than ever.

"The Limit", Mapleton, via Nambour

26th January, 1939.

F. E. Benham,

Citrus Specialist,

"Benyenda" Nursery, Byrnestown.

Dear Sir,

I herewith enclose cheque in payment of enclosed account for trees supplied.

Needless to say I am more than pleased with them in every way. They are far better than any trees I ever saw, including California. You should raise hundreds of thousands as I think Queensland the best country in the world for Citrus and I have seen Citrus grown in a good many countries.

Was again in California for 10 weeks, 3 years ago and learnt a good deal about the high costs there of water, smudging for frost with crude oil, etc., etc. also the high price of Citrus lands and I am certain we here are on the better market. As regards the juice content and flavour their oranges cannot compare with ours. When in London three years ago I had to live on oranges after my operation and I was amazed at the small amount of juice I got out of Californian and Brazilian oranges.

Wishing you the best.

Yours Sincerely,

W. WALKER.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

ESTABLISHMENT

To the intending planter we know that a vision of hope and expectation presents itself: A vision of trees in bearing and remunerative sales returns. At the risk of being deemed prosaic let us say emphatically that citrus growing is no sinecure—that we deprecate the idea of any easy and quick return without a lot of work, care and management. Beside this we offer a word of encouragement — the prospect of remunerative return for adequate effort.

Following the initial work — preparation of the soil — we may expect that yearling trees will be planted. It may then be anticipated that three years will be devoted to the care and shaping of the young trees before any returns shall be expected. Not until the fourth year can the trees be expected to put forth profitable crops but over this period care and attention must not be relaxed.

To the sanguine let it be said "Fortify yourself, against concentrated effort"—Citrus growing will give you nothing for nothing—but to the intending planter, determined to have trees capable of producing crops of superior true-to-type fruit to place on a market for which an ever-increasing demand may be confidently expected, there is justifiable every expectation of a good return for congenial, interesting and healthy occupation.

Moreover the class of work presents something of interest in the development of the orchard; a tangible result from period to period which may be reasonably expected to engender deep satisfaction to the grower who faithfully puts in his effort—a better prospect for instance than that of the stock grower who observes his animals maturing and is dependent largely upon the elements for their development and survival.

The progressive shaping and fertilizing of the trees to a point aimed at their full productiveness must create a definite urge and interest which although not necessarily unique to citrus growing is certainly present.



Glimpse of Benyenda.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

STOCKS FOR CITRUS. LEMON BEST FOR QUEENSLAND.

Quite apart from the old story of "a collapse in the Citrus industry some day" if seville or sweet orange stocks are not again experimented with, the industry makes rapid and successful headway and the progressive grower plants Citrus trees that are worked on lemon stocks.

We need not go further than the proprietors of "Benyenda" Citrus Orchard. Their fruit, both in quality and quantity, speaks more than well for lemon stock trees. The writer's experience has cost him much and he is in no way reluctant to share what he has learnt. For example the writer clearly recalls that, during the early years of "Benyenda" Citrus Orchard, experimental work was carried out with various stocks including seville, sweet orange, lemon and mandarin. The results clearly and definitely favoured the rough bush lemon stocks for Citrus and have since more than proved the worth of this stock.

The production of extra special quality fruits has been enormous. Thin rind, fine texture, with excellent juice content are definite qualities which more than confirm the practical value of lemon stocks. With the man who has to make a living out of Citrus growing, results are far more important than theory. We have the growers interests at heart and do not hesitate to give our advice which is founded over many years of experience and this experience demonstrates the advantage of lemon stock.

We are specialists in the production of Citrus Fruit trees, and results demonstrate that we know our work. Not only do we distribute trees to all the Citrus growing states of Australia, but they are sent overseas as well.

Taking a broad view of the progress made, orange stock becomes almost something of the past and we do not know of any grower who is in a position to experiment with stocks that have fallen short of the best.

The man who truly appreciates progress will easily appreciate the qualities of the Lemon stock trees. All through the years of our experience with Citrus, high production of finest quality has been the goal. The attainment of our objective has been accomplished through the application of practical methods which constitute the only logical foundation.

In addition to the large amount of work and money spent by us in the drive to ascertain definitely the best stock for Citrus here in Queensland, our system of bud selection has been in operation and down through the years this has not only resulted in increased production but very noticeably the quality of the fruit has been brought to a more consistent standard.

The progress made in this direction brings "Benyenda" Citrus Fruit and "Benyenda" Nursery's Citrus Fruit trees up in the forefront and is an example of what is achieved by Specialists in this work.

MARSH'S GRAPEFRUIT.

The nurseryman knows by the increase in the sales of any particular variety just how it stands in popularity. For the last three years the demand for Marsh's Grapefruit trees has grown—during the last year most of all. Already for 1939 numerous orders are being received. This indicates clearly the general opinion of growers in regard to the future of the grapefruit industry. It is not difficult to comprehend, when this and the following is taken into consideration.

For a number of years the people of Australia have been curiously interested in grapefruit,—so much so that now there is a rapidly growing demand which, from a business standpoint, needs supplying from our local production.

We are glad too, that quite apart from the great marketing prospects of Marsh's grapefruit, it is the most economical of citrus fruits to produce. The young trees are vigorous, strong and rapid growers—this also applies to the trees when in their firmer years. The foliage is glossy and bright, vigorous and healthy, always giving ample cover for the fruit. The grape fruit is also better able to withstand the various pests. With all these advantages the Marsh's grape fruit is adapted to a far wider range of soils than most other species of citrus.

There is still another big advantage that goes with this grape fruit feature. The size of the fruit when grown under reasonable conditions is certainly of good case-filling dimensions, and this is indeed an advantage.

All this information is given because we believe it will be of general interest to citrus fruit-growers and those who are still prospective. Although nurserymen of Queensland, at least most of them, propagated larger quantities of Marsh's grape fruit trees last season, the increased demand quickly diminished supplies with the consequence that many growers requirements had to pass unfulfilled.

For our 1939 Season we have a much larger stock with a view to meeting the increased demand. As already stated, however, the bookings are increasing and so it would be a far safer plan to book your order early and thus be certain of securing this Season the total number you require. We are making a speciality of Marsh's grape fruit—all our young trees are propagated from specially selected buds taken from trees approved of by the Department of Agriculture and Stock of Brisbane.

HEALTH FRUIT OF THE NATION.

Some good advertiser has taken as a slogan for a proprietary concern "The health food of a Nation"—Without wishing to poach and without any proprietary interests to further, we submit that this apt slogan might be paraphrased and applied to Grape Fruit as "The Health Fruit of the Nation."

Like strides in Science and progress that seem to be taken for granted and without enthusiasm, the use of Grape Fruit at the average Australian's table has become accepted in a very large percentage of cases as a matter of course: Nor does the matter rest there;

more and more housewives and providers are recognising that the Grape Fruit supplies an important element that goes far to make the meal complete and complaisant with hygiene. It is not so many years since a Grape Fruit displayed in an Australian fruit shop window would excite notice because of its novelty and to many it would be an enigma confusable with shaddock, pomelo or something placed in the window for show. Nowadays we have a market report and a keen appraisalment of the offering and a STEADILY INCREASING ENQUIRY AND DEMAND.

In August 1938 or thereabout the Jaffa Citrus Syndicate of Palestine recognising the potentialities of the Australian market had a representative visit all the capitals of Australia and New Zealand with a view to establishing a market for Grape Fruit for the coming season. To the agents they select they are prepared to forward chiefly on a consignment basis which shows how keenly they rate the potentiality of the Australian market. To this writer it seems that with all our organisations for marketing our products and for protecting our producers we are falling behind in neglecting to fight hard against the importation of Citrus fruits. We can produce the best—we prate about our high standard of living and about the need for secure employment, yet with a market for thousands upon thousands of cases of high quality fruit available to us it would seem that we are prepared to let the Black labour, cheap wage and long hours countries do our growing and accept from them an article not so good as that which may be grown in Australia.

We propound that Grape Fruit is used in thousands of cases or units where a decade ago it was used in hundreds and that the demand is steadily and proportionately increasing. In our opinion the best manner in which to place ourselves in a position to demand an embargo is to produce Grape Fruit in such quantities and quality that no detractor may be able to say that we are liable to leave the market unsupplied with the best.

Production figures in respect of Grape Fruit are not recorded separately by the Commonwealth Statistician. The Statistics relating to Citrus show "Oranges", "Lemons", "Mandarins", "other Citrus"—Grape Fruit is included in "other Citrus", but this heading embraces also shaddocks, cumquats, etc.

A substantial proportion of the total of "other Citrus" would however relate to Grape Fruit and the total Australian production of other Citrus increased from 47,926 bushels in 1933/1934 to 56,957 bushels in 1935/1936—later figures are not available but it may be readily assumed that the increase is almost solely in Grape Fruit as other Citrus varieties remain normal. We recommend the planting of more and more Grape Fruit trees—the production of more and more of "The Health Fruit of the Nation."

|||||
The Horticultural Officer, Ceylon.
writes under date 25th November, 1938.

"The plants arrived here on 2nd November in very good condition indeed and I thank you for the care taken in packing and despatching."

|||||
JOPPA ORANGE.

SPECIALLY SUITED FOR QUEENSLAND.

For districts in Queensland where the production of oranges is carried out successfully, the Joppa should be the most profitable of the early varieties.

Let it be clearly understood that we mean the "Benyenda" Joppa when we speak of the Joppa orange and its advantages. The markedly superior "Benyenda" Joppa certainly is the result of keen observations involved in the rigid budwood selection scheme operative for many years at "Benyenda", prior to Departmental supervision throughout the State of Queensland.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.



Benyenda "Joppa" Trees ready for distribution.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land, Australia.

"BENYENDA" JOPPA A VIGOROUS GROWER.

Quite a notable feature of the "Benyenda" Joppa is its vigorous constitution. The progress of the young trees in the Nursery bears evidence of this statement. The reports received from various districts also indicate that our Joppa is unique as a grower.

"BENYENDA" JOPPA UNIQUE FOR QUALITY.

The returns per case for "Benyenda" Joppa in the market reports speak well for this orange. It is of ideal average market size, splendid for grading and packing, juice content correct, flavour delicious.

"BENYENDA" JOPPA ABUNDANT CROPPER.

Visitors to "Benyenda" groves can bear testimony to the very notable quality. Each season the trees produce a regular heavy crop.

ECONOMY IN HANDLING.

In addition to the foregoing advantages of this particular type of Joppa, it will be of interest to prospective planters and growers that the proprietor of "Benyenda" Citrus Orchard has found the Joppa to be more profitable than the Valencia owing to its early ripening. He also considers that the Joppa can, with greater economy in handling and higher production per tree, be considered a more profitable proposition than the Washington Navel, even at a market price of 2/- less per case.



45,000 young grafted Citrus with overhead irrigation.

The State's most extensive nursery overhead watering system.

See front page for Citrus ready to go out.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

TRIBUTE TO "BENYENDA" CITRUS FROM MELBOURNE.

(Clipping from our previous Catalogue).

(Extract from report from Melbourne Office of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing to Head Office, Brisbane). "I would like to draw your attention to the splendid advertisement Queensland citrus is getting on the market by virtue of the quality of the fruit turned out by Mr. Benham, of 'Benyenda' Orchard, Byrnestown. **His Navels and Joppas have topped the market on every occasion and have created a great deal of favourable comment.**"

.. The following is an extract from a letter to Mr. Benham to which reference is made in the C.O.D. Report. Under date May 9, 1933, the Market Manager for the Federal Citrus Council of Australia wrote Mr. Benham: "Last Friday I noticed on the Melbourne market a consignment of **Washington Navel** oranges under your 'Benyenda' label. Although the fruit was not in the store of one of our agents, I had heard so much about its good quality that I made a special visit to the store to inspect and sample it. I found the fruit was of exceptionally good appearance, being, for a **Washington Navel, of very smooth rind texture and thin skinned.** It was free from rag, very juicy, and less acid than any other navel orange on the market at the time."

BUDWOOD.

About three years ago the Department of Agriculture circularised us. They notified us that certain regulations had been passed into effect concerning budwood and that in future all budwood used by Nurserymen must be approved by and supplied through the Department, the price being £3 per 1000. This meant in effect that the further use of budwood from trees that had been part of the "Benyenda" system for many years, constituted an infringement of Departmental regulations. We naturally entered emphatic protest and pointed out that we had worked towards the general improvement of Citrus, through our budwood selection system over the period stated. With all these advantages we were being offered something which lacked the proof of merit, present in our own trees. We do not contend that the Departmental budwood was not good—but we knew and know our own through definite results.

At about this time the Citrus Nurserymen's Association of Queensland was formed, largely for the purpose of co-operation with the Department in the budwood scheme. Inspections were made of "Benyenda" sources of budwood and the Department indicated that after the trees had been inspected and approved it would be in order for us to proceed with the selection and use of our own budwood but, strictly under the supervision of the Department and definitely upon the basis of the fixed price of £3 per 1000.

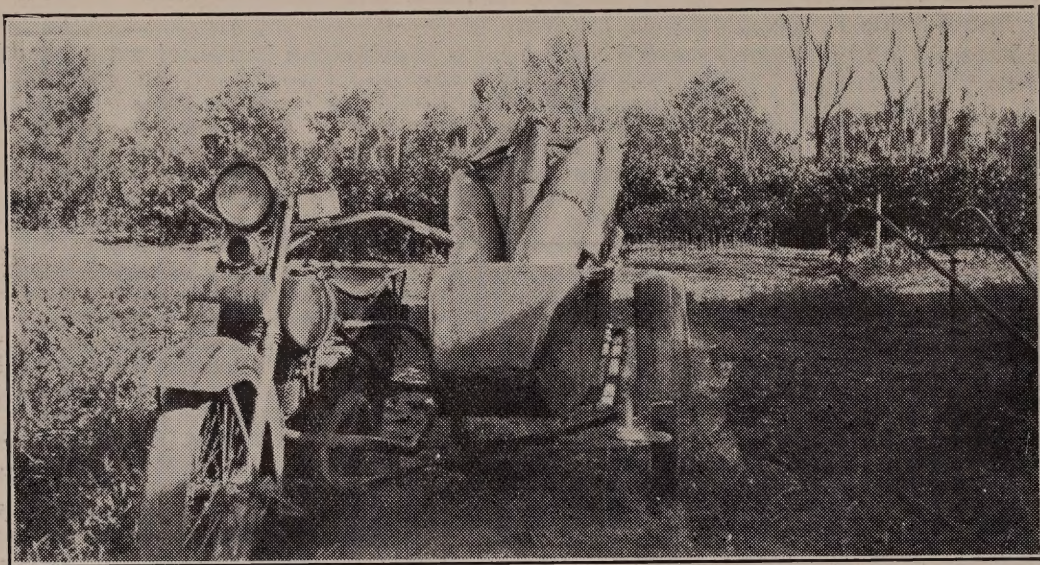
We are glad to co-operate with the Department—glad of any progressive move towards the general improvement of Citrus; the distinction without a difference is that we use the budwood that we have established as the best through years of research and observation now with the Hallmark of Departmental approval and supervision. Prior to the formation of the Department's supervisory regulations Mr. F. E. Benham had a sole right to Budwood supplies from certain recorded trees at "Benyenda" and elsewhere; these rights still exist, the trees have now come under Departmental Supervision. Some of the forbears of these trees date back to periods before the formation of "Benyenda" and they have been keenly observed and improvement has been assiduously sought in the interim.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

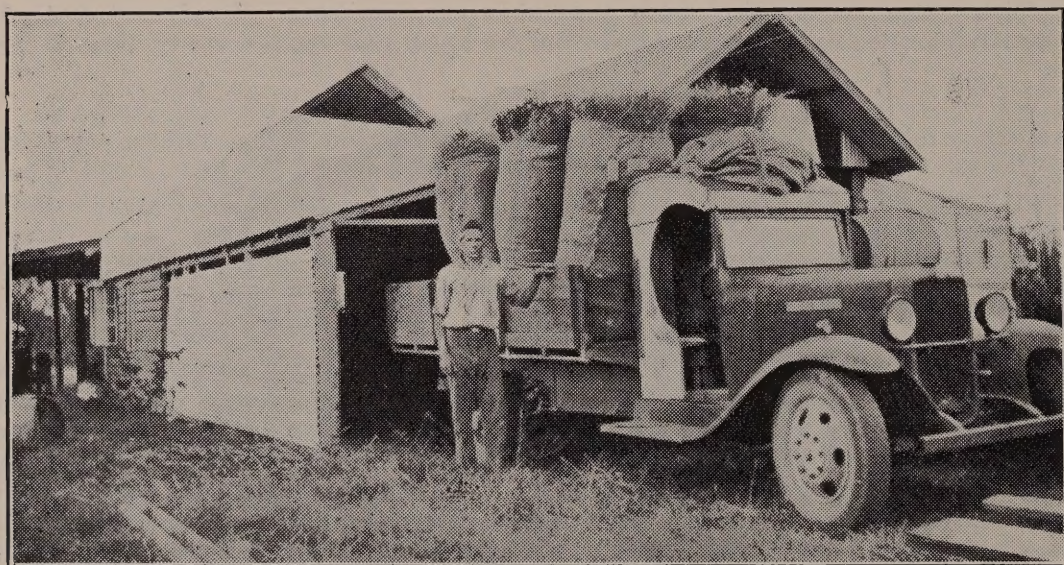
EFFICIENT SPEEDY SERVICE.

"Benyenda" is ten miles from Byrnestown—the nearest railing point. Although connected by telephone the proprietor of "Benyenda" Nurseries has deemed it expedient to establish and maintain an up-to-date office at the rail point, fitted with every modern necessity. This ensures competent and prompt service and despatch of all orders, large and small alike.

With cycle and sidecar equipment in addition to fast truck, orders are handled with the utmost despatch and with meticulous care. Moreover with the trees passing through the care and attention of the staff at two points before railing or posting, the human element of possible error is reduced to such a minimum that it may well be considered as eliminated.



The orders vary from one tree to four thousand and every facility is provided for the speedy transport of even the smallest parcel.



It takes a large truck to shift some of the consignments.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.



Grown to a high standard of quality.

"Bonnie Doon", Yamala, near Emerald, Cent. Railway.

30th June, 1938.

Mr. F. E. Benham,

"Benyenda", Byrnestown.

Dear Sir,

Please find herewith enclosed our cheque in payment of attached account.

We also wish to thank you for kind and prompt attention in forwarding the fruit trees as previously ordered. The trees arrived in first class order and it seemed as if they had just been packed when we opened the bundles, although it was six days from the day you railed them.

Wishing you every success.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

A. STOLZ & SONS

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land, Australia.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Although the greatest care is exercised in supplying trees in accordance with the description contained herein, it is a condition of sale that no guarantee is given, either expressed or implied. As our reputation is at stake, however, customers may be assured that everything humanly possible is done to deliver trees of high productive capacity and true to name.

It is, therefore, understood that it is a condition of every sale, that notwithstanding any statute, rule or law to the contrary, we take no responsibility for results and give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the nature, description, kind, quality or productive-ness of such trees. If the delivery of the trees is not accepted as having been made under these terms, the purchaser is requested to return them immediately, carriage prepaid.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

Unknown customers are respectfully requested to remit with order and to please add cost of postage or railage. Exchange must be added to cheques. Money orders and postal notes should be made payable at Gayndah.

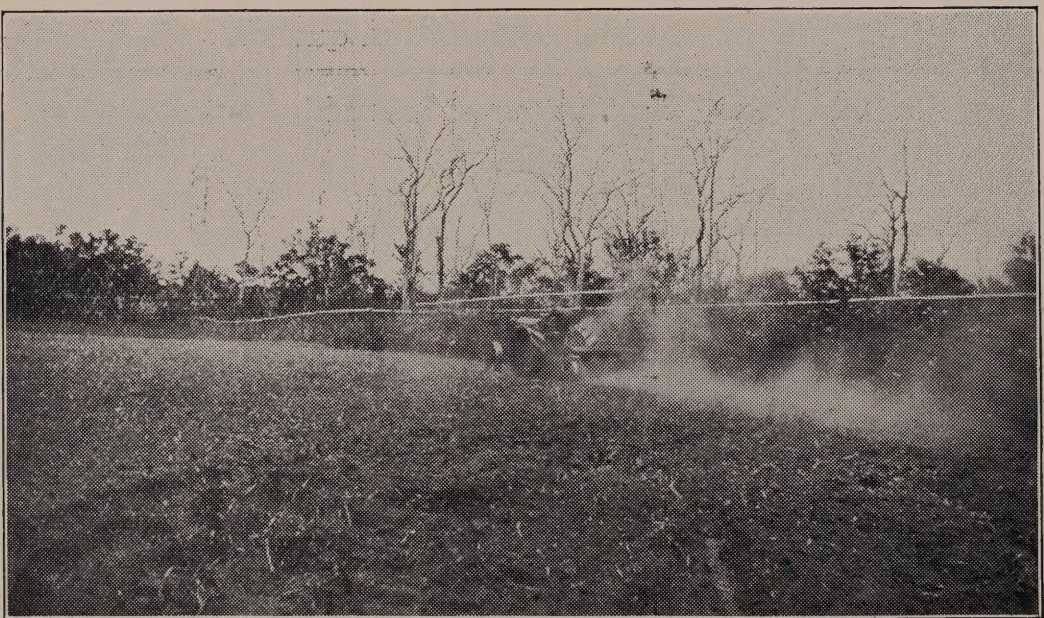
ORDERED TREES AND DEPOSITS THEREON.

To be sure of securing the particular varieties required it is most advisable to make selections of citrus trees, etc., on receipt of catalogue and to book orders promptly, giving definite or approximate date on which the plants are to be despatched. Trees may be held for delivery until the date specified by purchaser—in which instance a deposit is necessary if payment is not made in full. A deposit, however, does not entitle the purchaser to have trees carried over from one season to the early part of next year.

If it shall become evident that trees on order cannot be taken as anticipated, we respectfully request that an alternative date be made. If cancellation becomes necessary it must not be left until the booking and selling part of the season is closing. Ordered citrus trees cannot be held later than September of any year without full payment or by special arrangement.

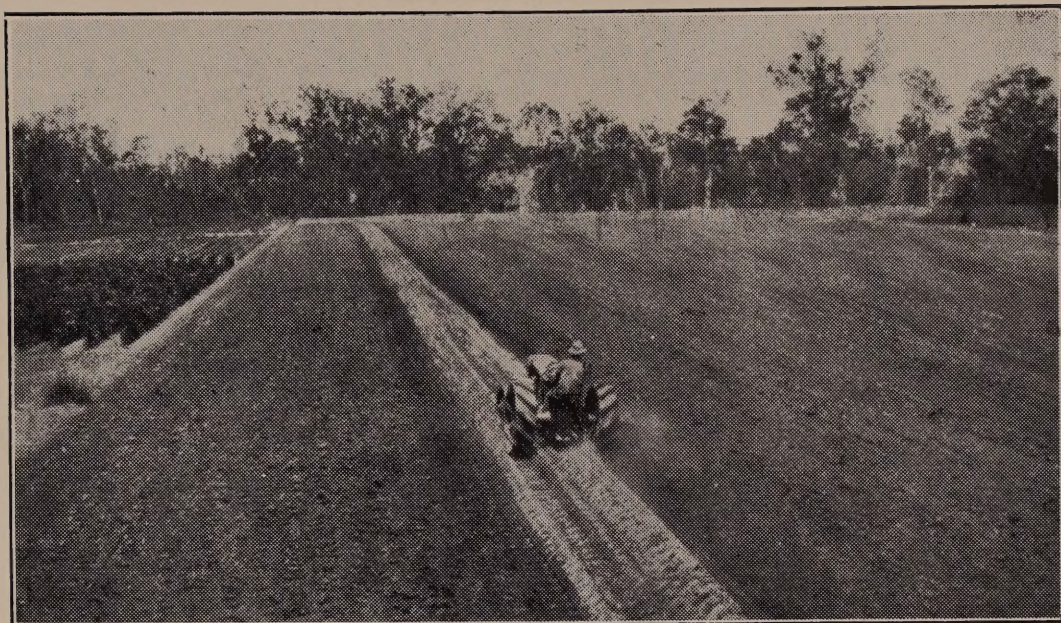
FREIGHT AND POSTAGE.

On small parcels either one of two rates apply—"To pay" or "prepaid". As prepaid freight is 25% cheaper, it is definitely an advantage to the purchaser to add sufficient for prepayment. Any surplus can be returned or credited. If remittance shall not cover prepayment of freight, packages will be forwarded "to pay".



Tractor at work, with Rotary Hoe, preparing more soil at Nursery for Citrus seedlings.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.



Tractor and side plough at work—more soil for Nursery plants.

1939 CITRUS FRUIT TREES.

EXTRA SPECIAL QUALITY.

This season we offer the finest lot of citrus trees so far produced. We are indeed pleased to be in this happy position. Many established Citrus fruit growers and prospective planters, have inspected our present lot of Citrus Fruit trees during their various stages of growth and have expressed their appreciation of the prominence of the outstanding vigor and healthiness of the trees. Many favourable comments have been made in regard to the success of our efforts to keep well out in the fore with the highest standard of quality-Citrus trees. No culls are allowed to leave the Nursery. Extra special quality citrus fruit trees, like any other commodity of special value, cost more to produce but any expenditure on extra quality citrus trees is a safe and sound investment.

Benyenda Nurseries do not supply trees that fall short of the following specifications viz:—**Thoroughly well-rooted, healthy, strong and straight with the ideal conformation** desired by every practical grower.

TIME FOR PLANTING.

Benyenda Nurseries citrus trees are ready for planting each year at the beginning of February and are available from then onwards throughout the season.

Citrus trees may be planted at almost any season of the year but the best results will usually be obtained by planting during autumn or spring. Where heavy frosts may be experienced late autumn planting is not advisable.

SUBSTITUTION.

Trees grown in our Nursery are the only trees offered for sale and customers are therefore assured that they will receive trees propagated with carefully selected buds. If we are unable to supply the required varieties we promptly advise to that effect but with small orders we make a practice of supplying other varieties, which in our judgment are suitable, unless instructed to the contrary. We desire to make it clear that when our own stocks are exhausted we do not make a practice of buying in from other Nurseries.

Trees bearing our label are genuine "Benyenda" Citrus trees and obtainable only from "Benyenda" Nursery. F. E. Benham is the sole proprietor.

The foregoing, we feel certain, emphasises the fact that we have no agents although it has come to our knowledge that trees have been offered through other channels for sale as "Benyenda" citrus trees. It is our desire, therefore, to warn planters of imitations.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.



A fine Citrus seedling patch of 65,000 ready for budding.

CLEAN TREES.

Benham's trees are always well-rooted, healthy, strong and straight, with the ideal conformation so desired by every practical grower.

The Nursery is regularly inspected by the Inspector of Nurseries on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Stock.

PACKING.

For transport great care is invariably exercised in lifting and packing of Trees. This is assurance of arrival at destination in satisfactory condition.

WHAT TO DO ON RECEIPT OF TREES.

It is assumed that the ground has been thoroughly worked.

If you are not ready to plant the trees immediately upon their arrival and if the consignment has not been delayed en route—place the bundle **without unpacking** in a cool place until you are ready to proceed. If the soil is prepared and ready and planting is to proceed it is important to bear in mind that the roots must be carefully protected when the parcel is opened: A clean damp bag is suitable for this purpose. As each tree is taken for planting the roots of the remainder must be protected from the air and wind.

If planting is to be delayed say for several days it is advisable to bed the trees firmly in the ground. This can be better described as planting them very closely together; taking care that the soil is firmed well and then watered. Planting in permanent positions should be carried out at the first opportunity. It is best to dig holes just prior to planting.

CONCERNING CARE AFTER PLANTING.

The young trees need great care and cultivation over the first few years. For the grower who has invested money it is very bad business to neglect the trees while they are young and coming into profit; it is also bad advertisement for the nurseryman who first produces the trees and who has no redress against the grower's neglect. All will agree that the main if not the sole purpose of planting is to create a revenue and that the income creation should increase from year to year—it is poor business then to plant cheap trees and worse business, having planted good trees, to neglect them.

ORDERING.

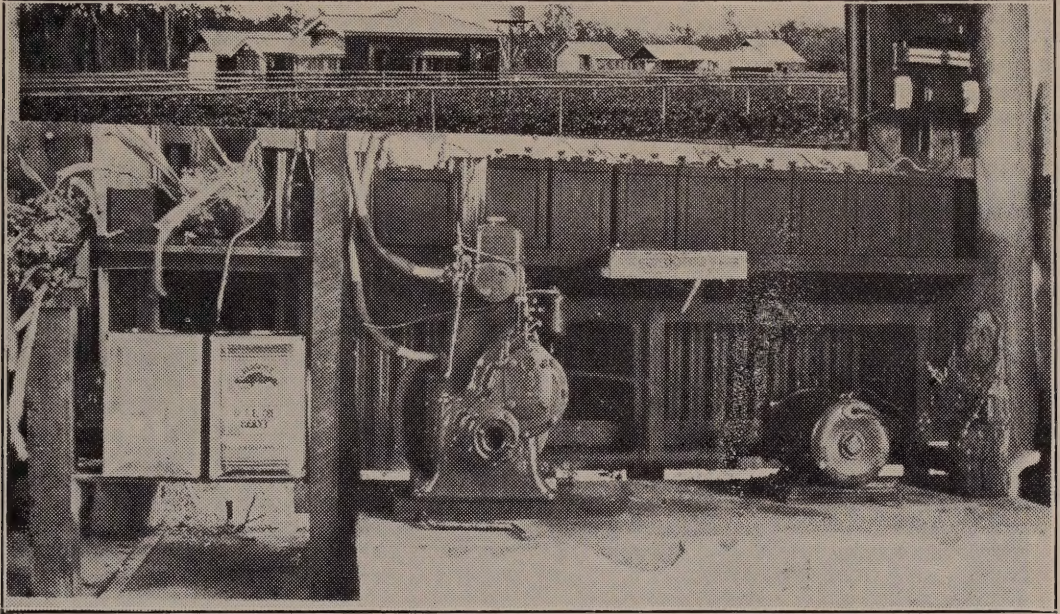
Write name and address plainly—State date of despatch—Be sure to give name of railway station to which package is to be forwarded if railed. The use of our Order Sheets will facilitate business and despatch. Ladies ordering will please assist by stating Mrs. or Miss as the case may be.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

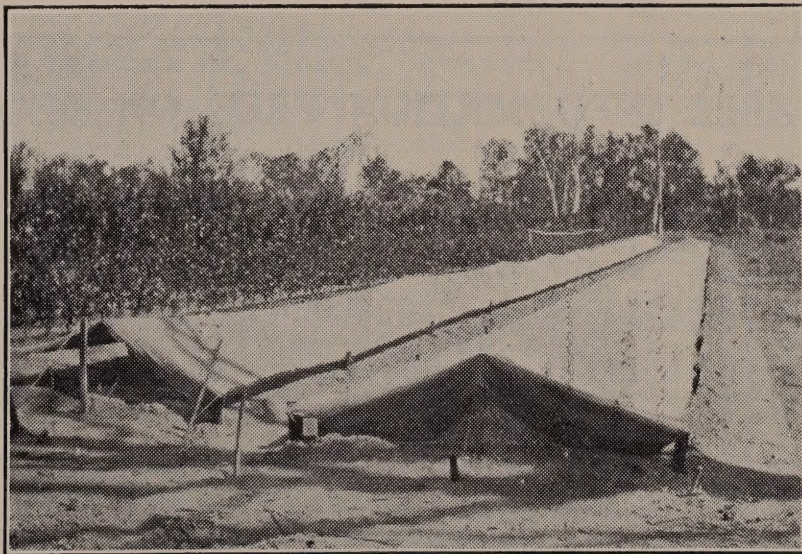
URGENT DELIVERIES.

As our packing shed is equipped with electric light, we are in a position to despatch when required, by first available train. In the case of small orders, these are despatched as promptly as possible.

Trees when previously placed on order will receive immediate attention on receipt of a wire "Despatch by first train", thus enabling planters of large lots to take advantage of the most favourable weather conditions.



Interior of Power House. This modern **Kelly & Lewis Diesel Engine** drives the powerful generator which can supply all the Nursery buildings with electric light. (Full information gladly given on request.)



The seed receives every care and these are probably the largest Citrus Seedling beds ever prepared.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

CUSTOMER'S OWN BUDS.

It is a fact well known by every experienced orchardist, that in all plantations some trees show more desirable characteristics than others. Such being the case, we are prepared to propagate trees for them with buds of their own selection and will be pleased to supply information as to both the best budwood to select and the necessary method of packing for despatch to the nursery.

ROOT SYSTEM.

An efficient root system is absolutely necessary if the trees are to make good progress. This is one of the prominent features that Benham's trees possess.

PRUNING.

Trees will be trimmed before packing, but as most growers prefer to do the pruning we leave this to the customer unless otherwise requested.



Strong sturdy trees please our customers.

VALUABLE INFORMATION FREE ON REQUEST.

We are keenly interested in the A.S.L. irrigation system, and the Howard Tractor and Rotary Hoe.

Benyenda Orchard Proprietors have had lots of experience with the Howard Tractor and Rotary Hoe which they still operate.

We are in a position to give full particulars to anyone who may require some guidance with the purchase of the best and most modern equipment. In short you may take advantage of the vast experience we have already paid for, and most decidedly without any obligation whatever, we are prepared to let you in on what we know. It is part of the additional service, we are so happy to render.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

SELECTED CITRUS VARIETIES. COMMERCIAL VARIETIES RECOMMENDED, AND PRICES.

For years past only varieties detailed below have been listed and recommended by us as the most profitable to plant. We are pleased to note that the Department of Agriculture and Stock, in recent regulations, has adopted the same varieties.

"Benyenda" extra special quality Nursery Citrus Fruit trees are clean and healthy, strong, straight and well shaped, vigorous and well rooted.

From "Benyenda's" huge number of profitable producers, between 2,000 and 3,000 trees, those of outstanding productiveness of true to type quality fruit, have been carefully chosen for bud requirements, being well up to all necessary standards and approved of by the Department of Agriculture and Stock.

Since the introduction of the recent new regulation, the selection of buds is under the Supervision of the Department of Agriculture, i.e., for all A. Grade varieties.

SPECIAL NOTE. Less than 6 of any one variety charged at 2/- each; over 6 and under 50 of any one variety charged at dozen rates; 50 or over of one variety charged at hundred rates.

All prices are nett cash.

The following details represent the description of each variety of the trees offered this season.

LEMONS (A. GRADE)

LISBON LEMON (A. Grade). Growth vigorous, regular producer, well shaped, smooth skin. Good packer and carrier. This is the chief variety of lemon grown at "Benyenda".

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

VILLA FRANCA (A. Grade). Growth not so vigorous as Lisbon. Practically thornless, smooth thin skin. Becoming more popular owing to its summer crops and consequent higher values.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

IMPROVED LISBON LEMON (A. Grade). Apparently more vigorous than the Villa Franca, almost thornless. Although not classed by the Department of Agriculture as an A Grade variety, is popular at "Benyenda".

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

ORANGES (A. GRADE)

LATE VALENCIA (A. Grade). Vigorous grower, heavy bearer. Latest ripening orange of commerce. Finds a ready market after the Southern Navels are finished.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

WHITE SILETTA (A. Grade). Good grower, heavy cropper, smooth skin, early. Not as valuable as the Joppa for early markets.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

JOPPA (A. Grade). Growth vigorous and heavy, persistent bearer of early valuable marketable fruit. The trees we offer of this variety are of the type from which "Benyenda" Orchard Proprietors market Fruit successfully each season on the Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne markets at a good margin of profit. In support of the super quality we quote the following:—

(Extract from report from Melbourne Office of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing to Head Office, Brisbane).

"I would like to draw your attention to the splendid advertisement Queensland Citrus is getting on this market by virtue of the quality of the fruit turned out by Mr. Benham, of "Benyenda" Orchard, Byrnestown. His Navels and Joppas have topped the market on every occasion and have created a great deal of favourable comment.

For further valuable information, reference Joppa, see pages 11 & 13.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

WASHINGTON NAVEL (A. Grade). Strong grower and bearer. The most prominent Navel orange of commerce. Ripening in March-April, it catches the early Sydney and Melbourne markets in addition to Queensland markets which are usually bare of Citrus Fruits at that period. The trees we offer of this variety are propagated from the well known "Benyenda" strain of Washington Navel—regular heavy producers of valuable early fruit. **They are unique for their huge production of an extra fine type of Washington Navel which has returned very profitable prices, each season, on the Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne markets.**

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

MANDARINS (A. GRADE)

BEAUTY OF GLEN RETREAT (A. Grade). Good grower under favourable conditions. Heavy cropper. Solid Fruit with thin rind. Packs and carries well. Trees of this variety are also worked from "Benyenda's" finest Beauty of Glen Retreat trees, which are a splendid type of Glen, the fruit of which is well known on the Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne markets. In short they are the best known type.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

EMPEROR (A. Grade). Popular market variety, strong grower, fine flavoured fruit, good all round variety, worked also from best "Benyenda" trees which are entirely free from disease. Consequently young trees ready now are the picture of health.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

SCARLET EMPEROR (A. Grade). As the name implies, the fruit is a beautiful scarlet in colour, rather puffy in the early years of the trees life improving as the tree ages. For home gardens.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

SOLID SCARLET (A. Grade). We consider this variety is worthy of inclusion in the A. Grade class, notwithstanding that the Department has not yet made it compulsory. (Regret supplies are short this season).

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

SPECIAL GRAPE FRUIT. Page 10

GRAPE FRUIT (A. GRADE)

MARSH'S SEEDLESS (A. Grade). Vigorous grower, excellent commercial variety. Trees offered are of the well known, popular, seedless type.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

The following is an extract from report from Melbourne Office of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing to Head Office, Brisbane.

"Mr. Benham, consigned 1 case of Grape fruit which I examined to-day in company with Mr. Kitchin-Kerr of the V.C.C.A. and it was certainly a wonderful sample. It appeared to be Marsh's Seedless variety and Mr. Kerr states that, without exception, it was the finest case of Grape Fruit he has yet seen on this market and weighed from eight to ten pounds better than the best of the local "Curlwaa" fruit which is generally recognised as the standard of excellence on this market. Although it is difficult to-day to get above 12/- or 13/- for the best Grape Fruit on the market, this case realised 20/-"

The following is an extract from a letter to Mr. Benham referred to in the C.O.D. report.

"In view of the excellence of the quality of the various Citrus Fruits, including Washington Navels, Lemons, Mandarins and Grape Fruit that you have forwarded to the Melbourne market, could I suggest that fruit of this quality would bear favourable comparison with fruit exhibited at the Melbourne Royal Show and that you enter some of it for the next Royal Agricultural Society's Show, which will be held in September, 21st to 30th."

NOTE RE GRADES.

The Terms "A" Grade and "B" Grade do not signify any variation in quality. "A" Grade trees are those varieties recommended by the Department of Agriculture and Stock for commercial purposes.

Every tree sold by Benyenda Nurseries, whether "A" or "B" Grade, is sturdy and well-grown and all receive the same careful and expert attention from the time seeds are planted until the young trees are dispatched to all parts of Australia.

"A" and "B" Grade trees are all the same price.

B. GRADE VARIETIES

Most of the following varieties are only suited for Home Gardens.

LEMONS (B. GRADE).

EUREKA. Sweet rind, large, yellow.

GENOA. Thornless. Good bearer. Not nearly so popular as the Villa Franca and Lisbon.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

ORANGES (B. GRADE).

MALTESE BLOOD. Medium, yellow, tinted red. Dwarf grower, late.

RUBY BLOOD. Medium, skin reddish yellow.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET. Good flavour, bears well.

THOMPSON NAVEL. Large, fine thin skin, early.

GOLDEN BUCKEYE NAVEL. Thin skin, delicious flavour.

GOLDEN NUGGET NAVEL. Fine flavour.

NAVELENCIA. A Navel crossed. Early.

SEVILLE. Bitter Fruit, used for jam, etc. Popular for factory.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

MANDARINS (B. GRADE).

THORNY. Medium, yellow, solid, mid season.

FEWTREL. Large, yellow, sweet and early. Bears well.

ELLEDALE BEAUTY. Large, yellow, very smooth, hangs well.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

GRAPE FRUIT (B. GRADE).

THOMPSON GRAPE FRUIT. Sport from Marsh's Seedless, Pink coloured flesh, likely to become popular.

WHEENY GRAPE FRUIT. Good quality, juicy, fine skin.

TRIUMPH GRAPE FRUIT. Medium, peel smooth and thin.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

LIMES (B. GRADE).

TAHITIAN. Large, greenish yellow, juicy, nearly seedless, prolific. Recommended.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

CITRON (B. GRADE).

KNIGHTS. Fruit large, oblong, skin rough, best for candied peel.

CALIFORNIAN. Extra large, long with rough skin. Strong grower and regular producer.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

CUMQUAT. Strong grower, used for jam, etc.

Prices: 2/- each, 20/- per dozen, £7/10/- per hundred.

PACKING CHARGES.

Not exceeding 9 trees, 9d.; not exceeding 12, 1/-.

Not exceeding 25 trees, 1/6; not exceeding 36 trees, 1/9.

Not exceeding 50 trees, 2/-; where more than 50 trees are despatched, two or more bundles may be necessary, and 2/- for each 50 trees will be charged.

WELL BALANCED TREES.

PRACTICAL AND MODERN METHOD.

STAKING OF TREES A NECESSITY.

The illustration below shows the modern nursery method of growing straight young trees, by tying each to a stake. This method, combined with the very careful and constant attention they receive during the whole period of growth, enables us to supply trees that open up to our customers' entire satisfaction. **No crooked or unshapely trees are grown, consequently none are supplied.**

To ultimately have a grove of citrus trees which are symmetrical in growth, evenly balanced, shapely and capable of carrying the crop to maturity, it is not only an advantage to plant well-grown trees with a good conformation, but an absolute necessity. Staking a plant or trees is only a light job but nevertheless intricate and this again calls for special attention and must be carried out in a skilful manner, more particularly when thousands of trees are to receive the same care and treatment.



It is certainly progress on straight lines when every individual tree is staked.

The result of staking all trees is clearly shown here. Straight, sturdy trees are the result of strict attention to every detail.

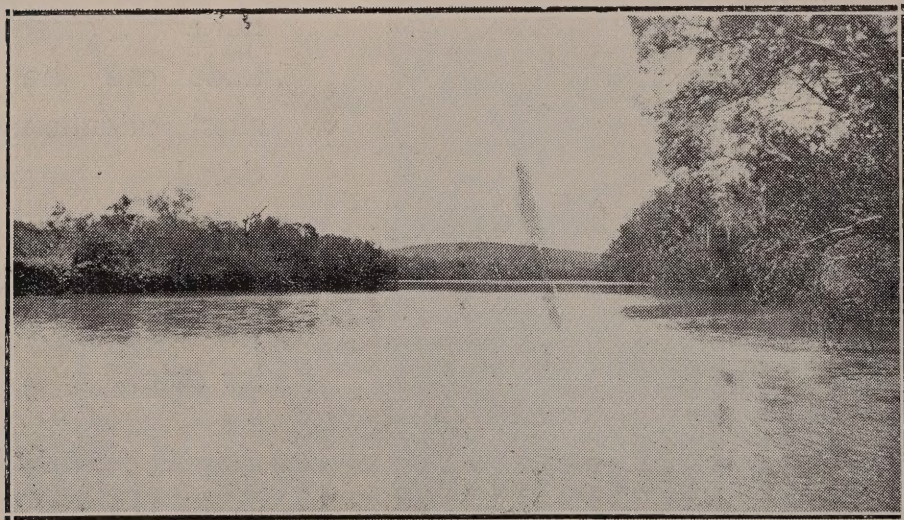
The photo shows portion of 45,000 Citrus ready for sale.

For 20 years and more this method has not only been adopted by us but has been carried out in a practical and efficient manner, with the result that visitors to our Nursery this season will find over 45,000 staked trees, that would, with their other prominent features, be certain to satisfy even the most critical buyer. We claim to be the largest growers of staked citrus trees in Queensland, if not in the whole of Australia.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.



Through every stage the young Citrus trees are carefully attended
—Tying up gang at work.



Burnett River: A down-stream view indicating the immense storage of water from which our requirements for irrigation are drawn.



Here can be seen portion of the States most extensive Nursery over-head watering system. Citrus trees for this season,



Mr. M. A. Boyle of Ipswich sent a snap with his letter of appreciation.

Sturdy trees make rapid progress.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION.

(From our 1935 Catalogue).

Certainly, we have every reason for a feeling of gratification at the wonderful success which has attended our efforts since the establishment of "Benyenda" Nursery. Although much larger stocks of young citrus trees were propagated each year in anticipation of an increased demand, it has always been found that the supplies available were inadequate to meet the demand. As a matter of fact, orders came in so quickly that our resources were taxed to the utmost to effect delivery as and when required. We are in a position to say, however, that in no single instance were our clients disappointed. In other words, we literally "delivered the goods," and furthermore to the complete satisfaction of everyone concerned.

Growers who on previous occasions placed orders with us for selected nursery stock have almost invariably come forward with "repeats" or for increased quantities in following years. This, to our mind, speaks more eloquently than mere words that their superiority is fully recognised. When considered from any aspect, a satisfied customer is really the best advertisement. Just as the palatability of a pudding is established only by the eating of it, so is the true worth of a tree known by its fruit.

CITRUS FOR PROFIT — A GOOD INVESTMENT.

(CONTRIBUTED).

Money and energy spent in clearing good land for citrus is a good investment, provided the trees planted are propagated from proved consistently heavy producers of true to type quality fruit.

For many years past, "Benyenda" citrus fruit has realised payable market prices, and this, together with great quantities of quality fruit produced, clearly demonstrates that the trees are far superior to the average.

The practice of bud selection is still carried out by Mr. F. E. Benham (son) at "Benyenda" and trees are available for the coming planting season possessing the same noteworthy characteristics that were inherent in those propagated by the founder. These are reasons why "Benyenda" citrus fruit has maintained its high standard of quality right up to the present day and why "Benyenda" citrus nursery stock is better value than that usually offered for sale.

Just as the name "Benyenda" is recognised to stand for unexcelled quality of fruit by discriminating buyers, so does the name carry the same guarantee in respect of its nursery stock to the intending planter. Citrus trees propagated at "Benyenda" Nursery have invariably proved best by test, which, after all, is the only criterion on which to base judgment.

Many years ago an Austrian monk by the name of Mendel devoted much of his time to the study of plant life, with a view to ascertaining why certain ones were more healthy, vigorous, and prolific than others. His studies covered a wide range of cultivated plants, including flowers, vegetables, cereals and fruit. After years of intensive scientific research and experimentation, he wrote a treatise which embodied the results of his labours. In it he claimed to have discovered certain principles governing plant life, which afterwards were generally found to be substantially correct and became known as Mendelian law.

"PLANT THE BEST—DISCARD THE REST."

Time and space do not permit a detailed explanation of the principles Mendel established as the result of his painstaking and shrewd observations concerning the workings of Nature in connection with plants. Sufficient to say that he proved that, within certain limitations "like begets like," much the same as it does with animals and humans. Furthermore, by careful selection of parent stocks possessing better than average qualities, similar characteristics could be transmitted to the succeeding generation of plants, thus effecting a gradual improvement in quality, yield or both. Although a few intelligent observers had noticed this natural phenomenon many centuries before, Mendel was the first to reveal by the inexorable logic of practical demonstration that his theories were not only in accordance with facts but were capable of being applied to the progressive improvement of plants and ultimately for the benefit of mankind. At any rate, his discoveries proved of great practical value and unquestionably have been largely responsible

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

for the tremendous improvement in the quality and yield of all classes of fruit. And in this connection, the improvement which has accrued in the scientific propagation of citrus trees in the nursery has been an outstanding example. Meticulous care in bud selection, such as is practiced with great thoroughness at "Benyenda" by Mr. F. E. Benham, is certainly the secret behind the preference and popularity the nursery stock enjoys with orchardists in Queensland.

Both the founder of "Benyenda" (Mr. W. Benham), and his son (Mr. F. E. Benham) now controlling the nursery enterprise which his father started, have undoubtedly proved themselves worthy disciples of the great Mendel. Not content with following the principles of this and other teachers who have gone before, they have aimed to go further step by step, and have thus developed an improved technique in nursery practice. And meritorious as the success of their combined efforts in improving citrus quality and yield has been, neither display the slightest suggestion of self-complacency. On the contrary, they are always animated by a keen desire to achieve further progress towards the goal of perfection. Rule of thumb has no place in the nursery methods practiced at "Benyenda"; nor are the words "good enough" included in the vocabulary of the management. In short, the slogan adopted is: "Plant the Best—Discard the Rest."

A feature of the work at "Benyenda" is that it has been mainly directed towards keeping production and performance records of individual trees, so that each season when budding operations come around, a selection of the best buds available is used in propagation of nursery citrus stock. There is no hit and miss about these methods, no trusting to luck or leaving to chance. Pedigreed buds are used and consequently pedigreed trees are the result. That is why the name "Benyenda" is considered to be the "Hall-Mark" of quality both as to trees and fruit. In other words, you can't get better than "Benyenda" is in a position to supply, for the simple reason that there is no better than best. This is not an empty boast but a fact established by long experience.

As prices of "Benyenda" nursery stock—citrus trees, rooted grape vines and roses—compare favourably with those quoted elsewhere, it is a sound proposition to place orders for planting requirements where quality is never in doubt. When one reflects on the capital cost of good citrus land, the outlay in clearing, cultivation and preparation for planting, it is surely false economy to try and save a few shillings in the purchase of trees.

"BENYENDA" WAY, THE BEST WAY.

If the trees produce off-type, inferior fruit when they come into bearing, the whole expenditure is rendered unprofitable as there is already an over-supply of this class on the market. On the other hand, there is always a good demand for the quality citrus fruit which is the product of "Benyenda" citrus stock. References to market reports should convince the most sceptical that this is no exaggeration. The figures tell their own story. They show that the "Benyenda" way is the best way, because in the last analysis, it is results that count.

The writer counts it a privilege to have been asked by the proprietors of "Benyenda" Citrus Orchard and Nursery to contribute the foregoing sketch referring to the exceptionally fine constructive work accomplished there in effecting remarkable improvements in quality and yield of citrus. Apart from this, the writer holds them in the highest esteem because of their undeviating honesty of purpose in all their business dealings. They have set themselves a high standard concerning which no relaxation will be permitted in any direction. It is a standard where profit takes second place to service, and by subordinating the former objective to the latter, confidence has been built up and steadfastly maintained. The "service before self" motive has much to commend it in this age of cut-throat competition, when principles are so often sacrificed through desire for temporary gain. Although sometimes considered rather old-fashioned, honesty is the only constructive policy.

Let it be understood that these lines have been penned with the express purpose of giving honour where honour is due, and by one who has had exceptional opportunities to form a reasoned judgment. In addition, they are written out of a conviction that the facts here presented should be given the widest publicity. He feels, indeed, that no good

purpose is served by hiding one's light under a bushel, and hence the thoughts which animate this tribute to the worthy founder of "Benyenda" Citrus Orchard and Modern Nursery, and the man who is carrying on the traditions associated therewith. Both Mr. W. Benham and his son (Mr. F. E. Benham) have rendered a great service to the Citrus Industry and to Queensland, and by reason of this have fully merited the support they have received from growers in every part of the State. And I am confident that in the future this support will be forthcoming in a larger measure, the main reason being that they literally "deliver the goods."

From Our 1934 Booklet.

FERTILIZERS FOR CITRUS. NECESSARY FOR SUCCESSFUL FRUIT GROWING.

INCREASING THE YIELD OF CITRUS FRUITS.

We receive many requests for information regarding the kind of fertilizer to use on citrus trees and the methods of application. With a desire to make this booklet as useful as possible to orchardists, we suggest the following for your careful reading:—

FERTILIZER FOR PROFIT.

One cannot fail to notice that many orchardists in the main area are to-day rapidly losing ground—the trees are more or less in distress and the fruit poor in size and quality.

However, "Two wrongs do not make a right," and one must look for some economic means of doing the right thing. It may be advisable and even necessary, to concentrate on that section of the orchard from which the highest returns are likely—planting thereon adequate green manure crops and applying well-balanced fertilizers to the trees in sufficient quantities to supply both tree and crop demands for nutriment. BETTER QUALITY FRUIT would thus be produced for which higher prices would be obtained. At the same time the trees would be kept in good heart for the period when the fruit should realise prices giving the margin of profit over the cost of production which the orchardist justly deserves.

As distinct from the lack of liberal applications of complete, balanced fertilizers and lime, in many instances, but not in all, it appears that many orchards are suffering from shortage of humus in the soil.

IMPORTANCE OF HUMUS.

HUMUS has been characterised as "The life of the soil," and is formed by decaying organic or vegetable matter. It not only improves both the physical and chemical conditions but also provides a home for the millions of beneficial bacteria which are at all times working to improve the fertility of the soil.

IT PAYS TO GREEN MANURE.

Well rotted stable or farmyard manure would help to build up this humus but unfortunately, sufficient quantities are not available. Leaf mould has been used extensively in New South Wales with very good results; other methods to provide this most essential material are found in planting peas, beans, vetches, tares, lupins, clovers, barley and wheat—all of which, with the exception of the last two, are legumes which store up nitrogen from the atmosphere in nodules formed on their roots, which nitrogen ultimately becomes available for plant assimilation.

One often hears of the soil in an orchard being unfavourable for growing peas, etc.; under such circumstances a bulky crop of barley or rye should be grown.

TIME OF PLOUGHING UNDER GREEN CROP.

The necessary seed having been planted during late February or early March should, by the end of July or the beginning of August, provide a good bulk of green crop for turning under. Care should always be taken to see that this crop is turned under at least five or six weeks before the blossoming of fruit trees, otherwise faulty setting of the fruit may occur: also, with the advent of a dry spring, if turned under late, too much moisture will be removed which otherwise would be available for the trees.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

Mineral forms of nitrogen, such as sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda, should be used to the exclusion of organic forms, except where supplementary applications of phosphates and potash are used.

Sulphate of ammonia is the cheapest and most economical fertilizer on the market.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

This plant food is an essential ingredient of plant proteins. It has an especially invigorating effect on both root and seed development. It performs highly important functions in plant and fruit development and nothing can replace it.

Phosphoric acid is chiefly bought in the form of superphosphate and this material, besides supplying phosphoric acid in a readily available form, also supplies sulphur and calcium (lime), both elements of great importance in plant growth.

As most Australian soils are deficient in phosphorus, it has become a general practice to use super-phosphate as the chief constituent of mixed manures because it is the most valuable fertilizer containing phosphoric acid.

POTASH.

Potash is absolutely required by plants. It aids in the formation of starch within the plant, and in the building up of woody structure. It is essential in the formation of juices, sugars and the fleshy part of fruits and is of great importance in citrus culture.

HOW A TREE FEEDS.

Plants obtain their food through both leaves and roots—in the form of gases through their leaves and the mineral matter in solution through their roots. The solution of mineral salts passes through to the leaves by the vascular system of the plant, where it comes in contact with the carbonic acid absorbed from the atmosphere through the leaves. Under the influence of sunlight chemical reactions take place, resulting in the formations of sugars, starches and protein substances. These, in turn, are passed on to all parts of the plant where growth is taking place and are there built up into plant tissue or stored up in plant cells for further use.

During the day, when the carbon dioxide breaks up, oxygen is given off from the leaves. The mineral matter in solution enters the plant through delicate root hairs at the tips of the roots, whence it is taken to the leaves, where the water vaporises through the leaf pores into the atmosphere. As fast as the leaves transpire water, more water carries mineral matter to the leaves and so the process goes on. The process of assimilation continues as long as the leaves are green and the formation of sugar, starches, and proteins also continues; thus the need of a constant supply of mineral matter in the soil.

As these mineral matters are generally not adequately present in the soil in available forms, the frequent and regular application of suitable fertilizers becomes imperative.

The important principle to be borne in mind is that there must be present in the soil during the entire growing season a sufficient amount of all the necessary elements in an immediately available form to meet the fullest requirements of the trees.

Only fertilizers which can furnish all the lacking plant food elements in the necessary forms throughout the entire growing season, can be expected to give the best results.

TWO OR MORE APPLICATIONS ADVISABLE.

Fertilizers should be applied to bearing trees at least twice during the year; but if thought advisable three or even four applications may be given with beneficial results.

Taking the foregoing into consideration, the necessity of having a fertilizer mixture for citrus trees containing all of the essential plant foods is apparent. Whilst no one of them can separately fulfil the functions of them all, only the presence of each in **balanced** proportions will produce the full effect on tree and crop. The amount of each required will vary according to the nature of the soil to be treated. Sandy soils and loams are usually deficient in all three essential plant foods—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—and thus will require a well balanced complete fertilizer.

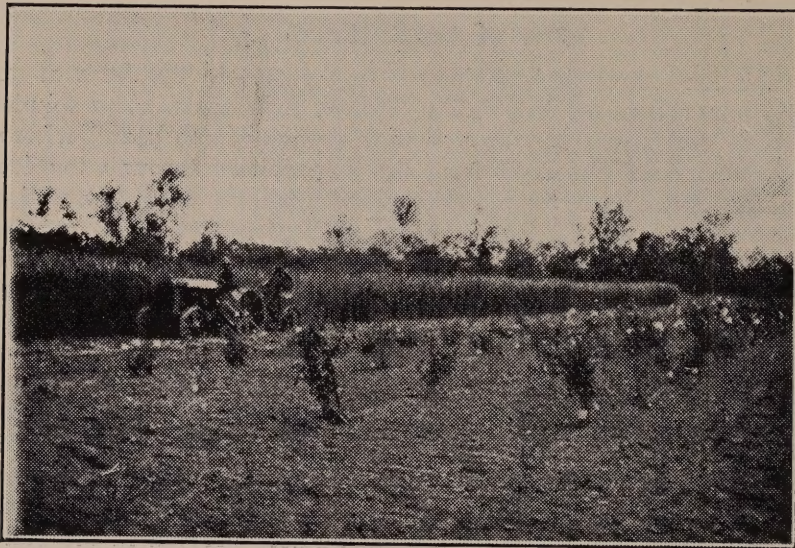
The heaviest soils, usually more or less of a clayey nature, generally contain a plentiful supply of potash but lack nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

A soil rich in humus may contain much nitrogen but not all in the form available for plants to assimilate.

TIME FOR APPLICATION OF FERTILIZERS.

A week or two before the buds begin to swell is the ideal time for applying fertilizer dressings, by spreading evenly over the spaces between the rows, commencing 12 to 18 inches from the butt of the tree. All fertilizers should be worked well into the soil.

Generally speaking, applications of fertilizer during February and March give the best results. We can recommend from our own experience, the use of complete fertilizer containing Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphate, Blood and Bone, and Potash. In our opinion, A.C.F. No. 5 Fertilizer is the ideal complete fertilizer for citrus trees. Growers will find this mixture will impart colour, uniform size and flavour to the fruit, besides resulting in an increased production per tree.



Tractor and mower at work cutting specially grown grass for Packing purposes.

EDIPHONES.

We have in the Ediphones the most modern office equipment money can purchase. To the busy man they are worth far more than could be explained in this small space. However, sufficient to say here is, they definitely save time and money and through better explanation bring in more business.

With the Ediphones we have had a lot of profitable experience. Full information will be gladly given any one who may be interested.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.



Roses ready to go out.

ROSES. SELECTION OF VARIETIES

Following is a list of selected rose plants of some of the most popular varieties which have been propagated at our nursery. Those now available are strong, healthy, well rooted plants and true to name. Although the number of varieties offered is considerably less than those listed by some other nurseries, it has not been thought advisable to attempt the propagation of any but the particular ones which have proved to be suitable under the climatic conditions of Queensland.

It has been the definite aim to conform to this practice because some of the varieties enjoying a wide popularity in the Southern States have not lived up to their reputation when grown in a sub-tropical climate such as obtains in Queensland. Each year several more varieties will be added to the list, always providing that their behaviour in the Nursery warrants it.

Furthermore it is not our intention to try and compete in the matter of price with those nurseries who go in for mass-production methods, we fear often at the expense of quality. The rose plants we offer for sale may be accepted with every confidence as being the best that up-to-date propagation methods can produce. In other words, there are no duds.

CAN I GROW ROSES ?

So many people fear that rose-growing is difficult—or their soil is not suitable. We want to make it clear that in the majority of cases Roses can be grown with reasonable care and attention anywhere in Queensland. Some points to watch are:—

1. Roses prefer open and sunny positions—do not plant under trees, overhanging hedges, etc.
2. The ideal soil is a rich heavy loam—clay alone is bad. Roses, however, will grow well in **any** soil, provided the ground is properly prepared before planting.
3. Roses may be planted out any time after early autumn. Prepare the beds in plenty of time, adding manure where required.

Manure **must not** be added when the plants are being put in.

There are over 15,000 rose trees at "Benyenda". Any one interested is cordially invited to inspect.

ROSES

Price 1/- each; 10/6 per dozen. Cash with Order.

RAILAGE AND POSTAGE RATES.

RAILAGE:			PARCEL POST:		
1 to	3 roses	1 0	1 to	3 roses	1 3
4 to	6 roses	1 6	4 to	6 roses	2 0
7 to	9 roses	1 9	7 to	12 roses	2 9
10 to	12 roses	2 0			

Add postage or railage to order, as it is 25 per cent. dearer to pay railage at receiver's end.



Budding Roses.

Our roses arrive in good condition and are strong, hardy trees. With reasonable care in planting, excellent results and glorious blooms will be your reward.

OUR ADVICE, condensed, is: "Be careful, thorough and speedy, in the operation of planting."

Cultural Notes herein.

Every "Benyenda" rose tree is guaranteed true to name, and up to the best standard of quality.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

NOVELTIES, 1938 — 2/- each.

BEATRICE MCGREGOR, H.T., 1938—Well formed full dark red rose. Scented and healthy.

GIRONA, 1938—A Glorious mixture of rose-pink, yellow and red, somewhat resembling Talisman in colour. Vigorous, with plenty of disease resisting foliage.

LLEIDA, 1938—This variety reproduces the beautiful and popular colours of Contesa de Sastago; the exterior is yellow and the interior red, but the flower is larger. Vigorous growth.

MADAME EDOUARD ESTAUNIE, H.T., 1938—The flower which opens well is large, double, beautifully shaped and sweetly scented. Yellow, shaded red in the centre, with flesh colouring on tips and reverse of petals.

SILVER JUBILEE, H.T., 1938—Light golden yellow, with chrome base and canary edge. The first blooms are really enormous, very full and of great quality. It is vigorous and hardy.

General List—1/- each, 10/6 dozen plus railage.

AUSTRALIAN CENTENIAL—Beautiful red, strong grower.

AMY JOHNSON—Lovely shade of pink.

AMBER, H.T.—Bright yellow, long pointed buds, strong grower.

ALEXANDER H. GREY, H.T.—Lemon-yellow, good size blooms, free flowering, richly scented, good grower.

ANGEL PERNET (Pernet Ducher)—Distinct vivid orange-yellow, shaded fiery reddish apricot; outside petals fiery golden yellow. Suited only for rich soil.

ANTOINE REVOIR, H.T.—Pale rosy flesh colour, deeper in centre.

BILLY BOLIER, H.T.—Dazzling red rose, free flowering, grows well.

BRIARCLIFFE, H.T.—Can be described as like Columbia; fine blooms of a bright clear shade of pink. Not liable to mildew, vigorous.

CALEDONIA, H.T.—Pure white, richly perfumed, a good white rose.

CANARY, H.T.—Light golden bud edged with cerise, when fully opened bright clear canary.

CHRISTINE DE NOUE—Double rose, deep rosy crimson. Strong grower.

COLUMBIA, H.T.—Deep pink; nicely formed flowers produced on long stems. Good grower; one of the most popular pinks. Recommended.

CONTESA DE SASTAGO, P.—A recent sensational novelty. Golden yellow bud, opening into well-formed blooms, red inside, golden yellow outside. A most beautiful rose; thoroughly tried, strong grower. Recommended.

CRIMSON GLORY, H.T.—Deep vivid crimson, with soft velvety nap. Splendid grower, prolific bloomer. One of the best red roses introduced for many years. Every garden should have one of these, strongly recommended.

DAILY MAIL SCENTED, H.T.—Rich deep velvety crimson; medium size bloom, fragrant and free flowering. Highly recommended.

DAME EDITH HELEN, H.T.—This rose is a beautiful glowing pink. Blooms large and full, of perfect form.

DOROTHY PAGE-ROBERTS, H.T.—Coppery pink, shaded apricot; very good grower. Old favourite.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS, H.T.—Medium cerise, merging into orange-salmon. Good grower. An old popular rose.

EDITH CLARKE, H.T.—Brilliant red. Strong grower.

E. G. HILL, H.T.—Dazzling scarlet, deepening to red as bloom matures; large blooms of good shape. One of the best red roses.

E. J. MOLLER—Colour red, rather full blooms and free flowering.

ELI KNAB, H.T.—Outside petals deep rosy pink, with inner face of pale pink, heavily veined. Double flowers.

EDITOR MCFARLAND, H.T.—Erect; vigorous grower. Colour, bright rose, shaded salmon and red. Flowers large and of beautiful form. Strong grower. Highly recommended.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land, Australia.

- ETOILE DE HOLLANDE, H.T.**—Without a doubt one of the best reds. Large, fragrant blooms; good grower. Highly recommended. Show bloom.
- ETOILE DE FRANCE**—This is an old time red rose.
- FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI**—White blooms; vigorous grower.
- FAIENCE, H.T.**—Flowers a mixture of peach and apricot shadings. Clear green healthy foliage.
- FLUFFY RUFFLES**—A beautiful clear soft satiny pink.
- FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, H.T.**—Full large blooms of good form, deep cherry colour, opening perfectly, good grower.
- FEU. PERNET DUCHER, H.T.**—Deep yellow, double blooms. The outer petals often show a light marking of carmine. The growth is of branching habit.
- GAIETY**—Orange, indian red and silver.
- GENERAL SUPERIOR JANSEN, H.T.**—Free flowering; blooms of deep carmine.
- GIPSY LASS, H.T.**—Rich scarlet crimson with blackish shading; form full and globular. Vigorous; disease-resisting; strongly perfumed. Recommended.
- GEORGE DICKSON**—A beautiful dark red; vigorous.
- GOLDEN DAWN, H.T.**—Rich sunflower yellow, flushed old rose; vigorous. Highly recommended.
- GRENOBLE.**—Vigorous. Foliage dark green; disease-proof. Long buds, flowers large, full, perfect form of brilliant scarlet colour; sweetly perfumed.
- GENERAL McARTHUR.** Bright scarlet crimson blooms, freely produced. Delightfully scented.
- GEO. SCHWARTZ, H.T.**—Bright yellow rose, buds long and pointed, semi-double, one of the best yellows.
- GEHEIMRAT DUISBERG, H.T. (1935)**—A seedling from Rapture and Julien Potin. Colour, Suntrue deep yellow, same as Julien Potin. Beautiful yellow, strong grower. Recommended.
- GOLDEN BUTTERFLY, H.T.**—Colour of this free flowering rose is clear golden orange. Buds striped with coral. Strong.
- HADLEY, H.T.**—Rich velvety crimson, of good shape and size; sweetly scented. One of the best reds; practically mildew-proof foliage, and strong grower. Highly recommended.
- HAWLMARK CRIMSON**—Beautiful rose, pointed bud, crimson scarlet. Vigorous.
- HILDA, H.T.**—Deep imperial pink on outside petal, with inner face of coppery salmon. Full blooms. Good growth. Blooms hold well during the hottest weather.
- HOSIER BEAUTY, H.T.**—Rich velvety crimson with darker shadings. Large, full, beautifully formed flowers, carried on erect stems. Strong, vigorous. Recommended.
- HUGO ROLLER, T.**—Rich lemon yellow, petals edged and profused crimson. Flowers medium size, of good shape and freely produced. Popular rose.
- JONKHEER J. L. MOCK, H.T.**—Blooms produced with freedom and carried erect. Large, perfect form. Colour carmine, changing to imperial pink, sweetly scented. Strong grower.
- JULIEN POTIN, P.**—Most gorgeous and brilliant yellow rose yet introduced. A rich golden yellow that grows deeper as flowers mature. Buds long and shapely, and develop into large full flowers. Sweet scented. Recommended.
- K. A. VICTORIA, H.T.**—A vigorous grower and very free flowering. Pure white with tinge of yellow in centre. Vigorous grower.
- KIRTSSEN POULSEN.**—Bright scarlet, single flowers.
- KOENIGIN LOUISE, H.T.**—Pure white. In our opinion it is one of the best whites yet introduced. Large and full, not many thorns. Recommended.
- KOOTENAY, H.T.**—Creamy white rose, large and full. Good grower.
- CATHERINE KORDES, H.T.**—Rich scarlet with crimson shades. Good grower.
- LAURENT CARLE, H.T.**—Strong grower, blooms red and fragrant.
- LA FRANCE, H.T.**—Bright silvery pink; large full flowers of good form; not always a strong grower but very sweetly scented; all right in good soil.
- LADY ROBERTS, T.**—Reddish apricot; growth bushy. Recommended.
- LADY ALICE STANLEY, H.T.**—Coral rose, pale flesh centre.
- LADY HILLINGTON, H.T.**—Orange-yellow, long pointed bud, and is a favourite. Blooms freely; vigorous.

- LADY HELEN MAGLONA, H.T.**—Very sweetly scented, bright red with dark markings. A good red and strong grower.
- LEADING LADY, H.T. (1936)**—Clear flesh pink, delicately flushed peach blossom rose with a soft satiny glow. Large full flower of ideal conical form with beautiful, reflexed petals and strong sweet scent. Bloom carried erect on rigid stem. Strong free bush growth, hardy and disease resistant.
- LUDWIG OPPENHEIMER, H.T.**—Dark crimson scarlet, opening into large well-formed flower. Vigorous.
- LUIS BRINAS, H.T.**—Orange copper, lovely pointed buds, opening slowly to a fully double starry flower with a high centre. When fully open the flower is soft old rose, flushed with gold.
- MARGARET McGREDY, H.T.**—Orange scarlet. Colour lasts and does not fade. Flowers large and full; vigorous.
- MARY, COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER, H.T.**—Blooms carmine pink, of beautiful formation; a very good pink.
- MARECHAL NEIL (Creeper)**—Deep golden yellow. Large full and sweetly scented. Vigorous habit.
- MADAME ABEL CHATENAY, H.T.**—One of the wider known pinks, blooms are rose pink and well formed, produced on long stems, vigorous grower.
- MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM, H.T.**—Flowers heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground. A popular Rose.
- McGREDY'S SCARLET, H.T.**—Brilliant rich scarlet, very velvety. The base is orange and upper portion of petals is lightly washed deep crimson. Recommended.
- MARY HART, H.T.**—Crimson scarlet flushed orange and fading to deep carmine. Hardy and vigorous. It is a red sport of Talisman.
- MRS. B. R. CANT, H.T.**—Deep rose; blooms are full; being strong grower is an ideal garden rose. Recommended.
- MRS. CHAS. J. BELL.**—A sport of the popular variety Radiance. Colour a delicate shell pink. Recommended.
- MRS. DUNLOP BEST, H.T.**—Reddish apricot; full blooms of fine form; free bloomer; vigorous.
- MRS FORDE, H.T.**—Deep carmine rose, grows well and the flowers are a good size. A good pink rose.
- MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER**—Rose pink, with large blooms well-formed and full; good garden rose.
- MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK, H.T.**—This is a creamy white centre buff, outer petals sometimes tinted salmon pink. Bloom large.
- MRS. HAROLD BROOKS, H.T.**—Semi-double deep red rose. Splendid grower; very vigorous.
- MRS. HERBERT STEVENS, H.T.**—Large full flowers, long and beautifully pointed. White with distinct fawn and peach shadings towards edge of petals. Free; very popular.
- MRS. HENRY WINNETT, H.T.**—Beautiful double red. Good grower.
- MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON, H.T.**—Creamy yellow.
- MRS. SAM PATON, H.T.**—Brilliant orange scarlet, carmine. Flowers full, fairly large.
- MRS. JAMES CRAIG.**
- MRS. J. B. CLARK.**
- MRS. JOHN CRONIN.**
- MRS ROBERTS.**
- MARIE TERTRICI.**
- NIGRETTE, H. T. (1935)**—Colour velvety black without any shading. The darkest of all roses in commerce. In bud stage almost black. Bud medium, pointed, bloom full, good size and form. Foliage bright green and abundant. Very bushy, free branching growth, blooms profusely.
- OLIVER MEE, H.T.**—Buds very long and pointed of exquisite shape which open to large full high centred flowers. Colour deep salmon, with flush of clear fawn, changing to deep salmon pink.

PENELOPE, T.—Outer petals red, centre creamy white, colour variable. Full, medium size blooms.

PHOEBE, H.T.—Creamy white slightly deeper in centre, occasionally almost pure white. large full, beautifully formed flowers with nicely reflexed petals. Always good quality flower.

PINK MAMAN COCHET, H.T.—Flesh coloured rose, shaded carmine and salmon yellow. Large, full.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER, H.T.—Bud large, long, pointed. Flowers large, semi double open. Outer petals claret red flushed crimson, inner petals deep salmon flesh. As flower opens petals develop a purplish tint. Borne singly on long strong stems. Disease resistant. Vigorous. Free bloomer.

PRISCILLA, H.T.—Rich pink blooms of magnificent size and shape. Beautiful Pink Rose.

PRESIDENT MARCIA, H.T.—Large full flowers. Colour is deep pink outside and pale flesh pink inside.

QUEENSLAND BEAUTY, H.T.—A pink sport of Golden Dawn. The colour is deep rose pink in the bud stage but when open the inner face of the petals show various shades of flesh pink which contrast with the deep colour on the outside of the petal. Vigorous grower. Recommended.

RADIANCE (Pink) H.T.—Carmine pink, opening to well formed globular flowers with lighter tints on reverse of petals. Fragrant. Strong grower. Fine foliage. Highly Recommended.

RADIANCE (Red) H.T.—Cerise red, a genuine sport from Radiance, possessing all fine qualities of that popular variety. Highly Recommended.

RAPTURE, H.T.—It is a very fine colour indeed and certainly best of all Ophelia sports. Intensely vivid in colour, bright apricot, coral pink rose and gold.

RED LETTER DAY, H.T.—Semi double rose of infinite grace and charm. Its velvety, brilliant glowing scarlet crimson buds and fully opened cactus life flowers never fade. Very vigorous.

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS, H.T.—Rich yellow, stained in bud and outside of blooms with buff markings, large, sweetly perfumed, well formed blooms. (Needs a rich heavy soil).

RHEA REID, H.T.—Cerise blooms freely produced, large full, of good shape. Sweetly perfumed. A good garden rose.

ROSE MARIE, H.T.—Long buds of perfect shape, opening to full flowers of a beautiful shade of rose pink. Well-known.

SENSATION, H.T.—Rich velvet crimson red. Bud long and pointed and the double open flower is exceedingly beautiful; vigorous.

SHOT SILK, H.T.—Bright cherry cerise, overshot with salmon orange, flushed rose and a deeply veined buttercup yellow base; vigorous. Recommended.

STAR OF QUEENSLAND, H.T.—Deep crimson maroon; full blooms. Recommended.

STATELY, H.T.—Pale flesh-pink centre, deepening to light salmon; strong, good grower; flowers freely.

SOUV. DE VAN DER GON, H.T., 1937—Orange, yellow shaded, coppery red. Large double flowers. Vigorous.

SOUV. DE H. A. VERSCHUREN, H.T.—Cadium yellow; good grower. Recommended.

SOUV. DE MADAME CHAMBARD, H.T.—Dark carmine centre, rosy salmon.

SOU DE MADAME BOULETT, H.T.—Rich yellow, long pointed buds, free flowering.

SUNBURST.—Colour, cadium yellow, with yellow orange centre.

TALISMAN, H.T.—A very fine and attractive novelty. Scarlet, pink, copper and gold.

UNA WALLACE, H.T.—Rich pink, large double blooms. A very fine pink rose which should be in every garden.

VILLE DE PARIS, H.T.—Vigorous grower. Semi double flower yellow. Disease resisting.

WARRAWEE, H.T.—Extra long pointed buds of clear rosy salmon which when open disclose an inner face of silvery pink. Growth extra vigorous.

WHITE ENSIGN, H.T.—White, medium-sized blooms, lasting well when cut; good grower.

W. R. SMITH.—Creamy white, often shaded rose; full blooms.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET.—Creamy white, tipped pink. Good grower.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

YVONNE VACHEROT, H.T.—Pure white, suffused soft pink; blooms freely. Vigorous and good.

YVES DRUHEN, H.T.—The darkest free blooming rose; dark velvety red.

CLIMBING ROSES.

CLIMBING LADY HILLINGTON.—Apricot yellow; popular variety.

CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE.—Brilliant velvety carmine; vigorous.

CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS.—White blooms of good shape.

CLIMBING TALISMAN.—Sport of the popular dwarf variety.

CLIMBING ETOILE DE HOLLANDE, H.T.—Red; large, fragrant blooms.

CLIMBING HADLEY.—Red; resembles the dwarf variety.

CLIMBING DAME EDITH HELEN.—Beautiful pink; vigorous.

CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS, T.—Rich yellow; vigorous.

CLIMBING RADIANCE.—Blooms same as dwarf; vigorous.

CLIMBING MADAM BOULLETT.—Deep cadium yellow.

CLIMBING CECIL BRUNNER.—Delicate salmon pink with coppery centre.

CLIMBING MISS MARION MANIFOLD.—Rich velvety scarlet, shaded crimson, flowers large and full.

CLIMBING DAILY MAIL (Scented), H.T.—Velvety crimson, sweetly scented.

CLIMBING CLOTH OF GOLD.—Pale yellow, deep centre; vigorous; good.

CLIMBING BLACK BOY, H.T.—Dark crimson, shaded blackish maroon.

CLIMBING HIS MAJESTY.—Not vigorous Climbing, produces long canes. Blooms beautiful cerise red.

CLIMBING GOLDEN DAWN H.T.—A very strong climbing sport of the popular dwarf. Colour rich sunflower yellow. Recommended.

CLIMBING PROSPERITY.—White, tinted pink.

CLIMBING PENELOPE.—A sport of the dwarf variety. Creamy centre and outer petals, crimson.

CLIMBING SACHENGRASS.—Flesh colour, large blooms.

CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET, T.—Blooms same as dwarf, a good climber.

CLIMBING LA MARQUE.—White rose, the flowers of which are in clusters.

CLIMBING SHOT SILK.—Colour is the same as the dwarf with flowers much larger and the foliage immune from mildew.

CLIMBING TERESIA LEVET.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

CECIL BRUNNA.—Salmon pink, coppery centre.

GLORIA MUNDI.—Beautiful orange scarlet, double, recommended.

GOLDEN SALMON.—Fiery golden salmon, a sport from Ideal; highly recommended.

IDEAL.—Without a doubt the best dark red. Highly recommended.

LEOMIE LAMENSCH.—Bright coppery red, shaded yellow. Recommended.

MAUD E. GLADSTONE.—Malmaison pink of good size, lasts well when cut. Highly recommended.

ORLEANS.—Suffused rose, brilliant geranium red, highly recommended.

ALICE.—Double pink with light centre.

KATHERINA ZIEMET.—Small blooms, pure white.

E. N. WARD.—Light pink, single.

CRANBROOK.—Purplish colour, single.

PAPA HORNBOY.—Light purple, single.

JENNY SOUPERT.—White.

NORMA LAVANSEUR.—Like Orleans.

CORAL QUEEN.—White.

DOROTHY PERKINS.—Light soft pink colour, flowering profusely in large clusters.

FIREGLOW (Cluster).—Fiery orange red.

ELLEN POULSEN (Cluster).—Dark brilliant pink, large, full, sweet scented. Vigorous.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

CHOICE VARIETIES OF TABLE GRAPES

PRICES :

1/- each; 10/- dozen; £3 per hundred, and £25 per thousand. Strongest and best vines in the State; 20,000 this season.

The grape does best on deep, free, well-drained loamy or sandy loam soils that will retain moisture well if kept in a state of perfect tilth, but which will not retain stagnant water round the roots during periods of heavy rainfall. This is important, and another thing that must be carefully attended to is thorough preparation of the land prior to planting.



Portion of the High Grade Rooted Grape Vines of many varieties ready for the 1939 Season at "Benyenda" Nurseries.

STRONG, WELL-ROOTED VINES.

For orders of fewer than $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen of one variety, the price of 1/- each will apply; 50 and over of one variety will be charged for at per hundred rates; less than 50 of one variety, dozen rate applies.

We have 20,000 Vines for the present season. Certainly finest lot in the State again this year.

LIST OF VARIETIES :

SNOW'S BLACK MUSCAT.—The most popular of the Black Muscats. Ripens in February in the Stanthorpe district, but will hang until late in the season. Berries large, rather oval, sometimes almost round. Deep purplish black with plenty of bloom. Excellent juicy, rich flavour, easy to grow, and very regular in habits. Highly recommended.

BLACK HAMBURG.—Bunches large, with good regular round berries, a good bearer and regular cropper, ripens early.

BLACK PRINCE.—A very handsome grape, long bunches, largest size berries, oval, deep black in colour. Heavy bloom. Exquisite flavour. Ripens early in this district.

ROYAL ASCOT.—A very regular cropper, deep shining round berries, black; when left to ripen well almost equal to Muscat in flavour.

GROS COLMAN (Black).—A very fine late grape with very large round berries, deep purplish black, with heavy bloom. Bears freely, and comes into bearing early. Popular for show purposes on account of size and regularity of berries. Ripens in February and March in Stanthorpe district.

PURPLE CORNICHON.—Very large bunches, pointed in shape, large berries, deep shining black, an excellent carrier, tough skin and will hang late in the season.

WALTHAM CROSS.—Very large bunches, round berries, tough skin, pale amber, a really wondrous grape. Late. A good eater as well as a raisin grape.

SYRIAN.—An early white grape, strong grower, very sweet, amber in colour, thin skin, suitable for high trellising.

CERVANTE.—Another excellent white grape, will hang late and carry well. Strong grower, amber in colour.

DORADILLA.—Strong Grower, with very large berries, tough skin rich amber, good keeper and will hang very late in the season, round berries.

RED HAMPORT MUSCAT.—

MADRESFIELD COURT—Black muscat.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

APPLES.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

BLACK BEN DAVIS—Large, dark red, good keeper, heavy bearer, late.

DELICIOUS—Medium large, colour streaky, fine dessert, heavy bearer, late mid season.

GRANNY SMITH—Large, greenish yellow, juicy; good cooker, late.

JONATHAN—Large, yellow, overlaid red, flesh crisp and juicy, good bearer, mid season.

APRICOTS.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

MOORPARK—Large, yellow, red cheek, good quality, fine carrier, good bearer, mid season.

NEWCASTLE—Medium, yellow, red cheek, good quality, early and heavy bearer.

OULLIN'S EARLY—Large, golden yellow, roundish, rich flavour, good bearer.

TILTON—Large, golden yellow, prolific, mid season.

TREVATT—Large, yellow, rich, good cropper, mid season.

NECTARINES.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

GOLDMINE—Very large, bright bronzy red, fine flavour, sure bearer.

MASTERPIECE—Cross between a Nectarine and Peach. Large and attractive. Skin yellow, thickly overlaid with bright crimson, flesh deep yellow, fine grained and juicy, early.

PEACHES.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

ANZAC—A sure cropper, ripens before Xmas.

FLAT CHINA—Medium, flat, greenish, tinted red, blooms early, good bearer, early.

HALES EARLY—Large, bluish red, good flavour, requires good soil to do well, early.

JUNE ELBERTA—Large, yellow, tinted red, good bearer, semi cling, early.

MAYFLOWER—Large, bright red, good quality, ripens mid November.

WIGGINS—Large, oblong, creamy, red cheek, white flesh, fine quality, heavy cropper.

PEARS.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

CHINA—Large, yellow, prolific, good for kitchen and preserving.

PACKHAMS TRIUMPH—Large, greenish yellow, irregular shape and size, fine quality, good bearer, good keeper. One of the best dessert pears, late.

WINTER BARTLETT—Large, greenish yellow, coarse grained, good bearer, late.

EUROPEAN PLUMS.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

EXCELSIOR—Large, roundish, purple, heavy bloom, good flavour, sweet, prolific.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

BEAUTY—Medium, heart shaped, bright crimson, good flavour, yellow flesh, early, good bearer.

BURBANK—Large, cherry red, firm yellow flesh, great cropper, early. Requires good soil.

FORMOSA—Large, heart shaped, yellow, red cheek, strong grower, but uncertain bearer.

KELSEY—Extra large, heart shaped, skin greenish, turning purple, fine flavour, heavy bearer.

McNAMARA SEED—Large, fine flavour, mid season.

REMA—A New Zealand seedling of extra good flavour and good size.

SHIRO—Medium, large, amber yellow, fine quality, flesh yellow, good carrier, good for home use and jam, prolific, early.

PERSIMMONS.

2/- each, 20/- per dozen.

TENANASCHI (Seedless)—Large, heart shaped, yellowish red, prolific, the earliest.

YEMON—Large, rather flat, yellow, flesh orange, seedless, good bearer, best market sort, seldom affected by fruit fly.

FIGS.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

BLUE PROVINCE—Medium, blush purple, prolific, strong grower, late.

BLACK GENOA—Very large, purplish black, flesh red, good.

BROWN TURKEY—Large, tawny black, luscious, productive good, recommended.

WHITE ADRIATIC—Medium, brownish green, thin skin, prolific, recommended.

LOQUATS.

2/6 each.

GIGANTIC—Very large, yellow, good bearer, strong grower, cream flesh.

HEARDS—Extra large, yellow, best known market sort, mid-season, cream flesh.

MULBERRIES.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

BLACK ENGLISH—Large, black and sweet.

DOWNINGS EVERBEARING—Large fruit, juicy, highly recommended.

HICKS—Large, glossy black, early and prolific bearer.

QUINCES.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

REA'S—Large, roundish yellow, fine quality, mid-season.

CUSTARD APPLES.

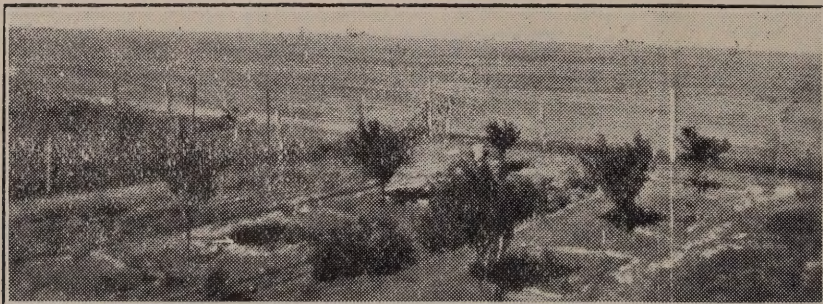
3/- each; 30/- per dozen.

PINK MAMMOTH—Very large with few seeds.

SMOOTH FRUITED—Prolific, medium size.

BOUGAINVILLEA PLANTS.

Good assortment—Write for particulars and prices.



Mr. W. Oakes of Longreach sends snap of his trees.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON ROSE CULTURE

THE PARCEL.

On arrival keep same unopened in a cool place until you are actually ready to proceed with the process of planting the Rose Trees.

The plants are carefully packed and we expect each tree of every parcel to open up in a crisp, fresh condition.

When lifted from the parcel the roots should be dipped in fresh cool water, but not left in the water. Then cover roots with some of the packing material and a wet bag. **On no occasion whatsoever should the roots be exposed to the air.**

SOIL.

As already outlined in this booklet the ideal soil is a rich, heavy loam. Clay alone for rose growing is useless. Roses will grow well in any soil with necessary preparation prior to planting.

HEAVY BLACK AND RED SOIL.

Can be improved with an application of sand and leaf mould or cow manure.

LIGHT CLAYEY AND SANDY SOIL.

Needs building up with heavier soil. Plenty of well-rotted manure also is valuable in light soils.

CLAY ALONE.

Some planters have only a clay patch—still, with extra work well carried out, fine rose trees can be grown.

With plenty of well-rotted cow manure together with six or seven inches of soil and some sand,—a satisfactory rose bed may be made up.

SITUATION.

The situation where roses are to be grown is of importance—they enjoy plenty of sunshine. Open spaces are preferable to sheltered positions as the latter favour the appearance of mildew and black spot, both of which fungus pests are greatly encouraged by moist shaded conditions. Experience has proved that roses are best grown in separate beds, which should not be too wide. 5ft. 6in. to 6ft. is considered ample for all but the most vigorous growers and this space will accommodate two rows of plants. Where the beds are along a fence or wall, the tallest variety should be placed in the back row and those of small growing habit placed in front as this allows the blooms to be displayed to the best advantage.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

There is a prevailing idea that it is necessary that the ground be trenched two or three feet deep in order to provide ample loose soil for the roots to penetrate. This we regard as a fallacy, as the practice is not only unnecessary but a sheer waste of time and energy. In the first place roots rarely penetrate such a depth in the soil. Our experience is that if the soil is turned over to a depth of twelve to fifteen inches it is sufficient preparation for roses. Draining is advisable where the soil is apt to become water logged by the retention of too much moisture.

PLANTING.

The time for planting is largely governed by local conditions, although roses may be planted at almost any time if the weather is moist. The best time is usually from April till August inclusive, during this period the conditions are such that little risk is incurred in planting. It is possible to plant in some localities either earlier or later than the periods mentioned if reasonable care is exercised. Roses planted during the early Autumn make a start before the Winter but unless properly cared for, they may be subject to die-back later on.

PLANTING DISTANCES.

To obtain the best effect in a rose bed, strong or robust growers should not be planted with weakly ones. The indiscriminate planting of varieties with different habits of growth has the effect of marring the artistic effect.

Assuming that the soil is properly prepared, plant dwarf budded varieties sufficiently deep so that the bud, i.e., junction of stock and plant, is about 1in. below the surface of the soil. The depth of planting should be governed by the nature of the soil. For instance, on

stiff clay with a shallow sub-soil planting should be at a lesser depth than in loose loams or sandy soil. But if the plants are planted too shallow there is always the liability of their being blown over during wet windy weather, especially if they are not staked. On the other hand, by planting too deeply in heavy badly drained soil, the plants are likely to suffer from too much moisture.

When planting, the roots should be well spread out in their natural position without bending, giving them a downward tendency; by making the holes sufficiently wide and making a little mound in the centre, this is more easily accomplished. The roots should be covered with fine earth and then firmly tramped. The operation is then completed by giving a liberal watering, later filling in to the level of the surface with loose soil. Water should afterwards be applied only when necessary. Before the soil becomes dry and caked on the surface, it should be loosened later when in a dry enough condition. During the early stages of growth, the soil should be kept in a moist but not excessively wet condition, as this has a tendency to retard the plants from becoming established.

MANURING.

We wish to utter a definite warning against the practice of applying fresh animal manures or chemical fertilizers in the holes where the young plants are placed, as in both cases this is likely to have an injurious effect. The same advice holds good in regard to applying unrotted animal and chemical manures close against the stems of newly planted roses. The reason for this advice is that animal manure creates heat in the process of putrefaction, and chemical fertilizers are caustic in action in their concentrated form and should not be applied to any but well established plants.

There is considerable conflict of opinion on the question of manuring roses, and these vary as to the respective merits of animal manures and chemical fertilizers. Both scientific experiments and practical experience have clearly established the fact, that to obtain the maximum benefit it is necessary to apply both forms. For example, the continued application of purely animal manures is likely to produce a too vigorous growth which will be more subject to fungus diseases such as mildew and black spot. Animal manures are also notably deficient in **potash** and the result is unbalanced growth, for which the application of potash in the form of muriate or sulphate is advisable. Of the animal manures, well rotted cow manure is generally considered the most suitable.

Chemical fertilizers should contain the three essential plant foods, viz.: **phosphoric acid, nitrogen** and **potash**. Special mixtures may be obtained in which all three are blended in the proper proportions and the inexperienced grower will be well advised to purchase a suitable mixture rather than the separate ingredients and mix for himself. Where blood and bone manure is used, it will be improved by the addition of extra **potash** as this will make it more complete from the chemical point of view.

Two or three handfuls of this mixture sprinkled evenly round each plant and forked in immediately after, is a sufficient application but to maintain a vigorous growth throughout the year and the maximum number of well developed blooms, this should be done, say, every four or six months.

Regular liming every second or third year is also very beneficial as it makes the soil more congenial for the plant to grow in, besides making available plant food which would otherwise not be released. By careful attention to these details and by giving the plants an abundant watering whenever necessary, preferably at night, a plentiful supply of blooms should be ensured.

CITRUS KINDERGARTEN.

The bud emerging from the raffia tie and the wax covering comes upon a troublous world. Until the stage is reached where formed, strengthened and shaped, it goes on into the commercial class as a saleable tree, it has to undergo a thorough kindergarten training.

The stock naturally tries to propagate its own species and numerous buds, but for watchfulness and systematic disbudding, would overwhelm the scion. This must be attended to periodically and often, great care being exercised to avoid injury to the tender shoot.

As development progresses the aim of the nurseryman is that the tree will be straight, well shaped and strong. Like the child in the kindergarten stage it may produce many

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phases and moods. Notions of an unexpected nature may be in evidence. Instead of a straight shoot, two or three branches may appear in which case the stronger one is kept and relieved of the company of the others by means of careful section. As each tender shoot develops, hardwood stakes are set beside and firmly driven, and so the young plant is trained.

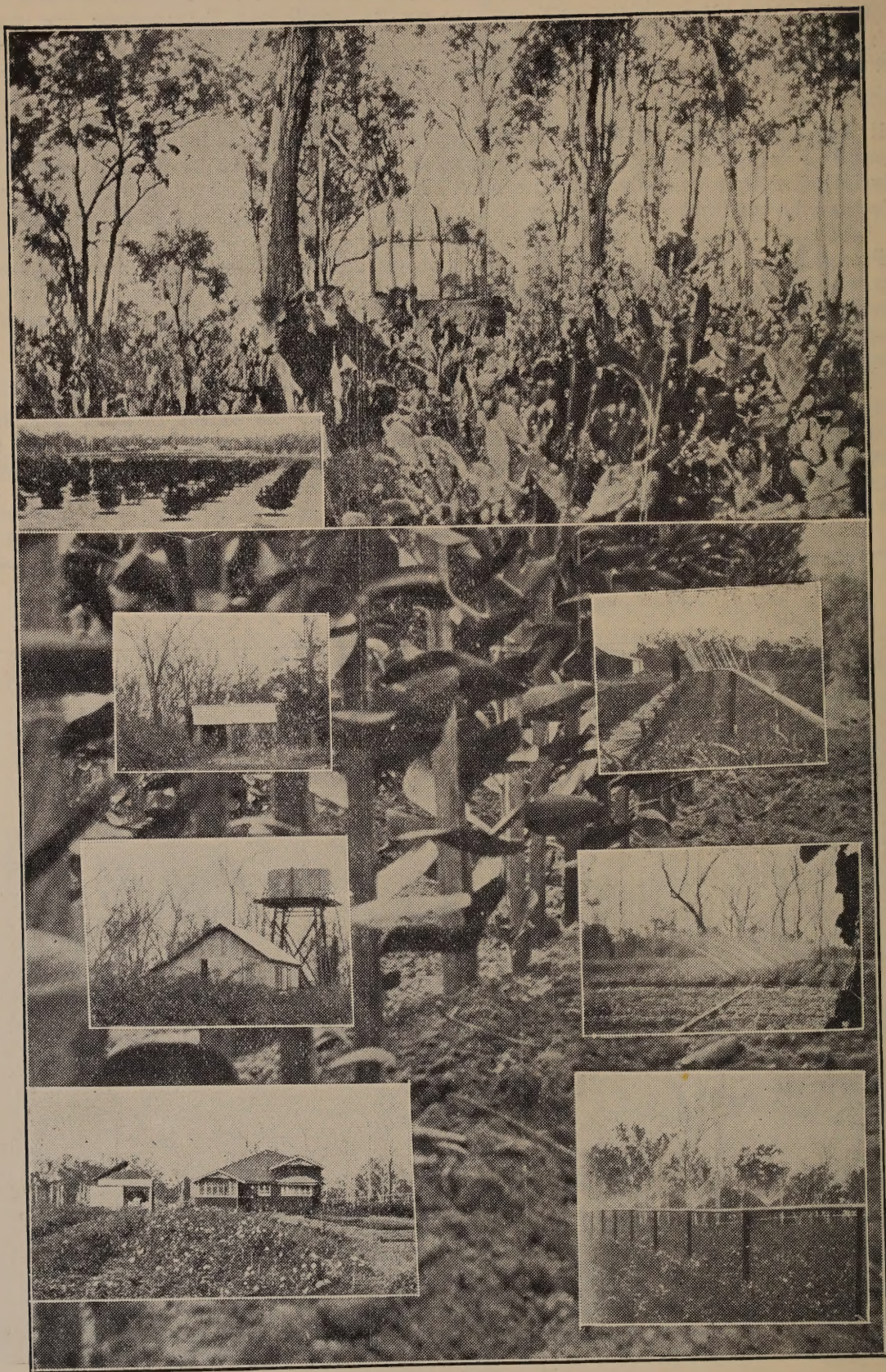
If the shoot is not upright it is tied gently with raffia to induce the upright poise. Sometimes rain beats the tender shoots aside and then care must be taken to gently but firmly induce them toward the correct course. A shoot may develop a bend and must then be tied gently but firmly in a manner to secure conformation with the upright stake.

Presently a degree of height and robustness is achieved that brings the youngster to the point of shaping. If the young branches are not appearing the young tree is cut and shortened and the diverse shoots forced. These are cut or worked to form a three-branched tree and carefully developed along lines according to the individuality of the youngster.

So approaches the stage when the infancy is past and the second or schoolboy stage is reached—not necessarily "creeping like a snail unwillingly to school" but growing into a creditable young tree to bring enthusiasm to the heart of the grower-producer and a modicum of credit to the mentor-nurseryman.



Each little Citrus is guided carefully.



PROGRESS.

F. E. BENHAM, Specialist, "Benyenda Nurseries", Byrnestown, Q'land. Australia.

